The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5421. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A Proposition in the House for the Reduction of the Army.

The Pacific Railroad Omnibus Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Further Debate on the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The acrimonious debate in the House yesterday, in which Messrs. WINDOM and LOGAN taunted the Military Committee with a lack of earnestness in their desires to reduce the army, has produced a vigorous result. Mr. GARFIELD warmly and ably defended his Committee yesterday, and announced their readiness to bring in a bill for reduction at once to test the temper of these gentlemen, who are so anxious to reduce the army. The Military Committee met this morning, and, after a session of three hours, matured a very important bill, which will be offered as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill on Monday under a suspension of the rules. Its main features are the reduction of the infantry branch of the army from 45 to 30 regiments, Secretary SCHOFIELD giving it as his opinion that the reduction of the cavalry and artillery could now be safely made. Another important feature is, that there shall be a consolidation of the ordnance and artillery into one corps, and a further consolidation of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments into a Department of Supply—all other staff departments to be reduced in their organization. Various other minor details of reduction are proposed, but these are the main features. The reduction is to be by process of absorption, and the total number of officers, staff and line, which will thus go out of service, will be over six hundred. The discussion on the Army bill has been very warm, and the bill which appropriates forty-three millions has fared badly at the hands of its friends in the Appropriations Committee.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, reported to-day the Pacific Railroad bill, known as the Omnibus bill. The provisions of the measure were not all agreed to until this morning, and then the Committee stood six to five in favor of it as it now stands. Mr. HOWARD is reported to be in the minority, with Mr. WILSON and Mr. MORGAN. The latter, in open Senate, dissented from that provision in the bill guaranteeing the payment of interest on the bonds. There is very little doubt that the bill will be rejected when it comes before the Senate, although the lobbies in the interest of the various roads will make a determined effort to carry it through.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS succeeded to-day in securing half an hour's consideration for the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act. Senator MORTON rather startled the Senate by some bold utterances on the subject. He said that he was in favor of its total repeal, and believed that its enactment at first was a mistake from which neither the Republican Party nor the country derived the slightest benefit. The idea, said he, of ever preventing a President from selecting his Cabinet was absurd. The House, it will be remembered, repealed it *in toto*. The Senate Committee so amended the House bill as to leave the law still in force, excepting only the Cabinet officers from its operation. Mr. EDMUNDS was in favor of this proposition, and also Mr. HOWE, who were the only other Senators who spoke on the subject to-day. It comes up again on Monday.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A petition from the New-York Chamber of Commerce against any immediate legislation on the subject of the construction of the New-York East River bridge was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. MORGAN. The petition sets forth that in the opinion of the Chamber a suspension bridge will interfere with navigation and commerce, and that a Select Committee has been appointed to investigate and report in two weeks. This action will probably prevent any legislation on the subject during the present session of Congress.

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

In the Wells-Fargo investigation, Mr. SPAIDES, Col. MARKLAND and three clerks in the Post Office Department, all of whom had been referred to by Mr. SCOTT SMITH, correspondent of various evening papers, as having furnished him with the information that the Committee would whitewash the matter, were examined, and each and all testified that they never furnished Mr. SMITH with any such information, and some of them said they had never exchanged a word with Mr. SMITH on the subject.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The testimony of Mr. FREDERICK P. STANTON before the Committee investigating the alleged Alaska frauds having implicated Mr. PAINTER, a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, that gentleman addressed a note to the New-York *Post*, in which he says:

"The statement as to the testimony of Mr. WALKER and Mr. STANTON, and my action in relation thereto, is false. Mr. WALKER swore that I had never spoken to him on any subject in my life, and Mr. STANTON'S allegation that I had applied to him for money for myself or any one else is contradicted point blank by me, under oath, and by his cross-examination. He admitted that he (STANTON) had always denied ever having any connection with the matter until it came out on the investigation. I never saw nor heard of MARTIN, except through newspaper statement, and I have never heard any one but your correspondent, who has a personal quarrel with me, allege that I had. Neither WALKER nor STANTON has so testified."

The Committee held another meeting to-day, when the Chairman presented the following communication:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1869.

Hon. C. T. Hulburd, Chairman Committee Public Expenditures:

SIR: Through the public newspapers, and from various individual sources, I learn that Mr. PAINTER has explicitly denied the facts stated by me in my testimony before your Committee. As no one was present at the several conversations detailed, except ourselves, I cannot directly establish the truth of my statement by any other witness, but I understand that Mr. ROBERT W. LATHAM is to be summoned before you, and as he knows certain facts which indirectly sustain my statements, I beg you that you will examine him on the following points:

First—While the Alaska appropriation was pending in the House, Mr. PAINTER sent Mr. LATHAM to request that I should apply to Gov. WALKER to have him (PAINTER) employed and paid for advocating the measure.

Second—After the passage of the appropriation, and when Mr. PAINTER was threatening an investigation, Mr. LATHAM stated to me, in presence of Gov. WALKER, that PAINTER had said his conversations with me were confidential, and that if I revealed them he would attack me in the public papers and destroy my character.

Third—Mr. LATHAM also stated that Mr. PAINTER informed him that he (PAINTER) had in his possession, or had seen, an affidavit to the effect that Gov. WALKER had received various sums of money, amounting in all to $25,000 or $30,000, intended to be paid to Mr. PAINTER and other agents of the Press, which sums Gov. WALKER had dishonestly withheld from the parties to whom they were to be paid.

This money was alleged to have been paid on account of the Alaska purchase, and evidence of it, Mr. PAINTER said, had been found in Gov. WALKER'S office.

Fourth—Mr. LATHAM knows to what extent Mr. PAINTER has admitted the truth of my statements made before the Committee, and to what extent he has denied them. In justice to myself, I demand that Mr. LATHAM shall be required to state what he knows on this subject. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FREDERICK P. STANTON.

Mr. LATHAM testified that, as to the first conversation alleged to have taken place between these two gentlemen, he knew nothing. At Mr. PAINTER'S request he had called on Mr. STANTON, and stated to him that the conversations between Mr. PAINTER and Mr. STANTON were confidential and Mr. PAINTER expected him to regard them so. Mr. PAINTER himself was reëxamined, and swore that the testimony of WALKER and STANTON, regarding him, was false. The only conversation he ever had with STANTON was, that meeting him one day, he asked him if he was in this Alaska business, to which Mr. STANTON replied he was not, and there the matter stopped. There is some terrible false swearing here somewhere. Even LATHAM, who is PAINTER'S friend, is convicted by the latter's testimony of a false statement respecting his request of STANTON. Mr. PAINTER will be sworn once more to get the matter straight.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 6.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1869:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$221,588,300
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,400
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,602,583,350
Total	$2,107,850,050

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Certificates at 3 per cent.	$57,410,000
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Total	$71,410,000

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.

Three-year seven-thirty notes due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$3,877,150 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 15, 1868	3,886,170 00
Bonds Texas indemnity	254,000 00
Treasury notes, act of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	148,411 64
Bonds April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	278,400 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	445,422 00
Temporary loan	193,318 00
Certificates of indebtedness	12,000 00
Total	$8,310,938 64

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	35,511,127 54
Gold certificates of deposit	32,659,520 00
Total	$424,191,720 54
Grand total	$2,610,262,707 18
Six per cent. lawful bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	$52,017,000 00
Total debt	$2,662,279,707 18

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin	$88,733,716 44
Currency	17,441,333 [illegible]
Total	$106,174,049 10
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,556,105,658 08

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as it appears from the books and Treasurer's return in the Department, on the 1st of February, 1869.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparative statement of the public debt of Jan. 1, 1869, with that due on the 1st of February, it will be seen that there has been an increase of $14,700 in the debt bearing coin interest; the increase of the debt bearing currency interest is $1,315,000; decrease in the matured debt not presented for payment, $802,567; increase of the debt bearing no interest, $6,616,911 05; increase on Pacific Railroad bonds, $1,920,000—showing an increase of the total debt since Jan. 1 of $9,246,044 20.

The amount of coin in the Treasury decreased during the month $10,030,652 47; currency increased $497,894,054—showing an increase of the public debt over last month, less cash in the Treasury, $18,498,465 20.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of January, 1869, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following sums, viz.:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$4,449,000
Interest on public debt	3,704,000
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	[illegible]
Interior, Pensions and Indians	322,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $509,000.

Shipments for the week.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$400,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	100,000
United States Depository at Louisville	100,000
To the National Banks	204,851
The Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulating notes	342,588,900
For public deposits	34,482,350
National Bank currency issued during the week	205,460
Total to date	312,233,480
Mutilated bills returned	11,555,223
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed	688,307
Actual circulation at this date	299,789,347
Fractional currency redeemed	480,615

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee at its meeting this morning agreed to report a bill removing legal and political disabilities from between 300 and 400 persons in the Southern States.

THE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY.

It will be remembered that several weeks since, the Supreme Court of the United States issued a peremptory *mandamus* to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to restore JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., to practice in that Court. The Court obeyed the *mandamus* under protest, yielding only to superior judicial authority, but at the same time passed an order in effect requiring some preliminaries to restore him to his full rights in all the Courts. To-day, Mr. BRADLEY, in the Supreme Court of the District, asked whether he would be allowed to be heard in the case which had just been called? Chief Justice CARTTER replied that he could be heard.

Mr. BRADLEY said he desired to know exactly where he stood, and he did not wish to appear by sufferance only.

Chief Justice CARTTER remarked that the decision made left him in *statu quo*, but he could proceed or not, as he chose.

Mr. BRADLEY said if he could not practice as other members of the bar, he would prefer not to practice at all.

Judge WYLIE remarked that under the decision, Mr. BRADLEY was expected to apologize to Judge FISHER, where the offence was committed.

Mr. BRADLEY replied he could not do it under any circumstances.

Judge OLIN coincided with Judge WYLIE.

Judge WYLIE said he would like to be informed exactly what Mr. BRADLEY intended to do.

Mr. BRADLEY replied that he could not, with justice to his clients, go into the case, and he would not nor could not, under the present circumstances between him and Judge FISHER, apologize to him, either in Court or out of Court, as he felt that he had been insulted by Judge FISHER, and before he would do it he would rot in jail.

The following order was then passed:

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., having this day appeared in Court, and formally and in proper person announced his determination not to apply to the Criminal Court for restoration to the Bar from which he was dismissed by the order of that Court, made on the 10th day of August, 1867, and said order having been respected by this Court, it is therefore ordered that the rule adopted by the Court on the 26th day of January last, be applied to the case of said JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, and that he be allowed not to practice as an attorney or solicitor of this Court so long as said order of the Criminal Court shall remain in force.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Union League in relation to frauds in naturalization and elections. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Also, a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, asking Congress to suspend action upon the bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across East River, until the Committee appointed to investigate the matter shall have reported on it. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of the National Academy of Design, asking the passage of a copyright law. Also, a preamble and resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, against secret sales of Government bonds and gold; and a memorial of the same body similar to that presented by Mr. CONKLING in relation to the bridge over East River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MEDALS TO AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing Commander CHARLES H. BALDWIN and Lieut. W. A. CLARK, of the United States Navy, to accept of a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands and a similar one authorizing Lieut. W. A. CLARK, of the Navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of the French.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to grant lands to the Superior and State Line Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate took up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill as it had come from the House proposed to remove all legal restrictions from the President in the exercise of the power of appointment and removal. The Senate Judiciary Committee had not thought it wise to do that, and had therefore reported an amendment modifying the bill so as to permit the President to suspend a civil officer whenever in his judgment public good may require it, subject to the approval of the Senate, and without giving specific reasons for such suspension. The majority of the Committee, of which he was not one, had thought it fit that the heads of the Departments should be subject to removal at the will of the President alone, and had reported an amendment to that effect.

Mr. MORTON was in favor of the total repeal of the law. He believed it was a mistake in the beginning, and did not believe the public services ever had been in any way benefited by it, but on the contrary felt satisfied that the law had been used to some extent to put thieves in office, and to throw upon the Senate the odium of putting and keeping them there. He liked the amendment proposed by the Committee so far as it allowed the President to choose the members of his Cabinet, and thought the idea of ever depriving a President of that power absurd; but the part of the amendment which would allow the President to suspend an officer during the session of Congress without giving reasons for such suspension, would make the bill worse than the law it proposed to repeal.

Mr. HOWE did not think it wise to except Cabinet officers from the general provisions of the law. He could not see any reason why a President should be allowed to dismiss a Cabinet officer at pleasure, when he would not also be at liberty to dismiss the head of the Internal Revenue Department, or any military, naval or judicial officer. He could not agree with the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) as to the effect of the Tenure-of-Office bill upon the public service, and he believed an honest President could just as readily dispose of a dishonest officer under that act as he could before its enactment.

Mr. THAYER expressed the hope that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. EDMUNDS) would press the bill upon the attention of the Senate every day until it should pass, and he was in favor of passing it in the form in which it had come from the House, unconditionally repealing the law. The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DAVIS was entitled to the floor, but said he felt too unwell to speak, and yielded the floor to Mr. DOOLITTLE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said: I look upon the proposition contained in this proposed amendment as one which goes to the foundation of our system of Government. Ours is a divided system. We have a State Government and a Federal Government, and the citizens owe allegiance to both. Neither of these Governments is endowed with absolute sovereignty; each is endowed with limited sovereignty. The States are sovereign, except so far as they have parted with their sovereignty under the Constitution of the United States; and the Federal Government just in so far as the Constitution of the United States has clothed it with sovereignty. Ours is a composite system, simple in theory, yet sometimes difficult in practice. This division of power in our Government distinguishes it from every other form of government that has ever existed upon the earth; and it was in this feature of it that our ancestors believed they had made a great advance in the science of human government. From the imperfection of human language it is impossible to define the position of the State Governments and the Federal Government so clearly as to leave no room for doubt; but here are some points in the Constitution where these powers are so clearly defined and distinguished that no man in his senses can be for a moment mistaken in regard to them. Upon the question whether the power to regulate suffrage should be delegated to the Federal Government, or reserved to the States, the understanding and opinions of the framers of our Constitution were so clear, so undoubted, so positive, that even Mr. HAMILTON, the great representative, I might almost say the incarnation of Federalism, was compelled to admit that any attempt to put into the Constitution of the United States a power in the General Government to control the question of suffrage, and the elections in the States, would be calculated to destroy the Government of the States. Yet that is what this amendment proposes to do. The power which this amendment proposes to confer upon Congress will compel the General Government to appoint judges of election to count the votes in the States, and secure the results of the colored vote; for this constitutional provision which you propose is nothing more nor less than a mere declaration, unless Congress have power to legislate and carry it into effect. Necessarily, therefore, the power of enforcing it must go with it, and if that goes with it where is to be the end? How many officers of the Government must be sent into the States to take charge of the elections and to see that the persons for whose benefit the amendment is made are admitted to vote? The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) seems to find in the Constitution, as it now stands, this power; but his great teacher, Judge STORY, thought that the attempt to put such a provision in the Constitution would show a premeditated design to destroy the State Governments. I maintain that the right to fix the qualifications of voters is essential to a republican form of government, and that no State which has not the right to determine for itself, who shall and who shall not vote, can be called republican, for it has lost the power to govern itself. If Congress can determine who shall and who shall not vote in Indiana, the people of Indiana no longer govern themselves. This is not a proposition by way of amendment of the Constitution; it is a proposition by way of revolution—a proposition to overturn the Constitution and the very idea in which it was born and in which it has lived, and the destruction of which our republican institutions cannot survive. Suppose the proposition were to amend the Constitution which declares the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, by striking out the word "republican" and insert "monarchical," it would not be an amendment to the Constitution, it would be revolution. But it is scarcely less so for the Federal Government to take to itself the control over the suffrage in the States, because in doing so it strikes at the life of our republican institutions. It is essential to the liberty of a State and to the liberty of the individual within the State that the State shall be unrestricted in its power to govern itself, and in order to govern itself it must have the right to determine who shall vote and who shall not vote; because it is in this voting power that the government of this country resides. Unless we can successfully resist this tendency to centralization to which the war gave new life, which is hurrying us on with a velocity which makes every honest lover of his country tremble for the future, and which makes the excited and fanatical men of our time hop for joy. Unless we can resist this tendency successfully, the days of our republican institutions are already numbered. It should be remembered that the great mass of our rights and liberties are defended not by the laws of Congress, but by the laws of the States in which we live. What defends me, as a citizen of Wisconsin, in my rights of person and property? Not the laws of Congress, but the laws of Wisconsin; and I repeat that unless we can resist this centralizing tendency, and revive among our people more love for the States and more respect for the rights of the States, our liberties are gone.

Mr. DOOLITTLE cited from the successive platforms and acts of the Republican Party, extracts showing, as he claimed, a steady advance toward centralization.

Mr. BAYARD followed. He denied that the General Government could properly under any circumstances assume the right to control suffrage in the States, because he regarded ours as a Government of specially delegated powers, all powers not so delegated being reserved to the States. But if Congress should insist upon submitting this amendment, the submission, if good faith were to be observed, should be made to Conventions or Legislatures elected, with special reference to the ratification or rejection of the amendment; and if it were so made he felt confident the people of the several States would never consent to surrender their State rights. As to the special object of the amendment, the enfranchisement of the negro, he regarded it as an experiment which, if carried out, must result disastrously to the black race; because he held it to be a well-established truth that where two races of men in one country are so different in organization as to prevent their fusion, equality of political power must result in a conflict between the races. To woman suffrage Mr. BAYARD declared himself opposed upon general principles.

Mr. WILLIAMS, fearing that the amendment proposed by him, to insert the words "natural born" before "citizens" in the constitutional amendment, as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, would be misunderstood, withdrew it.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The question whether the State of Georgia has become and is entitled to representation in the two Houses of Congress is now pending and undetermined; and,

Whereas, By the joint resolution of Congress, passed July 20, 1868, entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized," it was provided that no electoral votes from any of the States lately in rebellion should be received or counted for President of the United States, until, among other things, such State should have become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to acts in Congress in that behalf; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That on the assembling of the two Houses on the second Wednesday of February, 1869, for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, as provided by law, and the joint rules of the counting, or omitting to count the electoral votes, if any which may be presented as of the State of Georgia, shall not essentially change the result; in that case those shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: "Were the votes presented as of the State of Georgia to be counted, the result would be for —— for President of the United States, — votes; if not counted, for —— for President of the United States, — votes; but in either case —— is elected President of the United States;" and in the same manner for Vice-President.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the following resolution, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. FRESSENDEN objected, and it went over:

Whereas, Gen. DUNCAN, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, having, under orders of the Commissioners, made an examination and report upon contracts made in that office, implicating a firm under the style of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, in gross frauds, it is reported that the senior member of the firm, accompanied by an accomplice, on yesterday called Gen. DUNCAN from his room and committed a most brutal assault, and then satisfied the letter of the law by appearing before a Justice of the Peace of the district, confessing the assault, and submitting to a fine of $5; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is required to protect officials of the Government in the honest and faithful discharge of their duties.

THE OMNIBUS RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill to aid the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Pacific of California, the Little Rock, Arkansas Valley and Fort Smith, the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific, and the Oregon Branch Railroad Companies to construct their roads, by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds.

It provides that the act of July 2, 1864, granting lands in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad, shall not be construed as granting such lands, but such alternate sections shall be set apart for the benefit of the Company, reserved from sale except as hereafter provided. All the above-named Companies, except the Oregon Branch Company, are to be afforded the Government guarantee of the payment of the interest on their thirty-year six per cent gold bonds to the extent of $30,000 per mile, the principal of said bonds to constitute a first lien upon all their real and personal property. The Companies are also authorized to issue subsequent mortgage bonds on said property, not exceeding one-half the amount per mile of the bonds first mentioned. As security and indemnity for its guarantee, the United States Government will withhold payment of all dues for transportation of troops and Government property, retain all moneys realized from the sale of lands where any have heretofore been granted, and after securing the payment of the interest, apply the residue to the redemption of the bonds as they may mature, and also require the said companies to pay into the Treasury of the United States ten per cent. of their total gross earnings and receipts, exclusive of the proceeds of bonds. If any company shall fail to pay over semi-annually ten per cent. of its gross receipts, such default may be treated as evidence of bankruptcy, and the company will be subject to proceedings against it under the Bankrupt laws. The Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific, and the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, Companies are authorized by combination to form a corporation under the style of the United States Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph line between the 34th and 36th parallels through New-Mexico to a junction with the Southern Pacific of California on the Colorado River.

The bill going almost immediately to the Government Printing Office, it is impossible at present to give further details, which relate mainly to descriptions of the respective portions of the Southern Trunk Line to be constructed by the various companies and to the manner of receiving and selling the lands, making reports, &c.

Mr. WILSON wished to be understood that the minority of the Committee reserved the right to make separate reports.

Mr. MORGAN made a minority report against the bill, because he thought it inexpedient and injudicious for the Government to guarantee the bonds of any railway company to any extent, or for any purpose; also because there were special objections to guaranteeing these bonds, imposing in the aggregate an obligation upon the Government of $144,000,000.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the order for an evening session was rescinded.

CHINAMEN AND INDIANS.

Mr. CORBETT then briefly addressed the Senate in advocacy of his amendment excluding Chinamen and Indians, which, he said, he had proposed, because he thought it would be most unwise to admit to citizenship a race of pagans, who worship wooden gods, and who, if allowed to vote, would come over from China in vast numbers and take possession of the whole Pacific coast.

Mr. SAULSBURY, who had a large package on his desk, said he intended to address the Senate upon the proposed amendment, but preferred not to do so now.

Mr. DRAKE asked him if the package on his desk contained his speech, because if it did, he (Mr. DRAKE) would move to adjourn.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I will say to my friend from Missouri, that this is a question of such magnitude, of such vast importance to my country, that I find it unnecessary to convert to writing what I have to say in the discussion of it. I shall trust to the "inspiration of the hour." [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON submitted the following form of amendment:

There shall be no discrimination in any State among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise in any election therein, or in the qualification for office in any State, on account of race or color, birth, religious faith, education, or property.

Mr. SUMNER moved to go into Executive Session, which was lost, and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against any further secret sales of Government bonds or gold.

Mr. MOORE presented the petition of shipowners of Lewisport, Me., praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal action by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. KELLEY presented the protest of the Yates County Agricultural Society, of New-York, against opening the markets of the United States to the productions of the Dominion of Canada, through a new treaty of reciprocity, so-called.

Mr. GETZ presented two memorials from citizens of Reading, Penn., praying for the repeal of the duties on imported barley. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JULIAN presented the memorial of a Convention from all parts of New-England in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It recites in a preamble that all human beings are created equal, and that women are deprived of their natural equality when they are denied the right of suffrage which is given to all men. It is signed by JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, President, and CHARLES K. WHIPPLE and GEORGE H. VIBBERT, Secretaries.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The Committee on Military Affairs being called for reports of a private character, bills were reported from that Committee and passed as follows: For the relief of SAMUEL H. MOORE, private, of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers; for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of CHARLES C. COOK, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; for the relief of WILLIAM T. SCOTT, Adjutant, Fourth Iowa Volunteers; for the relief of certain companies of scouts and guides organized in Alabama; for the relief of Capt. GEORGE W. SHORE, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers; for the relief of BENJAMIN MALONE, late additional Paymaster in the army, and his sureties, releasing them from liability for $65,000, Government funds, of which Paymaster MALONE was robbed in Washington on the 22d of February, 1864, without fault or negligence on his part. This latter bill was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Adverse reports were made from the Military Committee on claims of officers for three months' pay proper under the act of March 3, 1865, beyond the limits fixed by the law, and on the memorial of the Common Council of Pittsburg for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal beyond the city limits.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of JOHN E. REESIDE and his sub-contractor. After debate the bill was passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The morning hour having, at 1:30 o'clock, expired,

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the further increase of the public debt and for other purposes, and asked that it be printed and recommitted, he giving notice that he would call it up next week.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL to prohibit the further increase of the public debt and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of any existing law as authorizes the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for the subsidies to the various railroad companies now authorized by law, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that this act shall not affect any authority for the transfer of bonds, or for the exchange of mutilated or defaced bonds; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe registered bonds in exchange for coupon bonds, which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such bonds to be similar in all respects to the bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the bonds offered for exchange.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a statement of the public debt as it existed at the close of the preceding month, in which statement the United States bonds shall be classed as the funded debt. The United States notes and fractional notes issued for circulation as money, shall be classed as the currency debt. The three per cent certificates shall be classed as the temporary loan debt, and all debt that is past due, or that will become due within the fiscal year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the matured debt, and the interest on such matured debt shall cease after it becomes due. The statements shall also contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, the Navy Pension fund, and any other recorded obligations of the Treasury, the amount outstanding of gold certificates, and the amount of coin and currency notes in the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no per centage, deduction, or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States; and all acts and parts of acts authorizing or permitting by construction or otherwise the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any other than some proper officer of his department to make such sale, or the negotiation of bonds and securities, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That after the passage of this act all exchange, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States on account of the Government, which may be authorized by law, shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchases or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it for the public interest to do so.

Mr. RANDALL said he would like the gentleman from Massachusetts to indicate the time when he would call up the bill, as it was a very important bill, and there should be a full House to consider it. In his opinion it should be passed.

Mr. HOOPER said he proposed to call it up about the middle of next week.

Explanations in reference to the 2d and 3d sections were made by Mr. SCHENCK to show that they were not plagiarisms from another bill introduced by Mr. JUDD and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and by Messrs. JUDD, RANDALL and others on the same subject.

The bill was then ordered to be printed and recommitted.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

Mr. ELA, rising to a privileged question, referred to an assault made yesterday, in the Patent Office building, by Mr. DEMPSEY, of the firm of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, on Mr. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, one of the witnesses examined before the Committee on Printing, in relation to the stationery contract with the Interior Department, and asked leave to introduce a joint resolution reciting the facts, and stating that there was good reason to believe the same contractors had practiced frauds in the supplies to the Post Office Department, and directing the Postmaster-General, and all other heads of departments, to rescind all contracts with that firm.

Mr. KERR objected to the introduction of the joint resolution, because there was no evidence before the House to sustain it.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Executive Committee, reported a bill to remove legal and political disabilities from a large number of persons in the reconstructed States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of national banking associations. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill requires the National Banks to make their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency on the first Monday of every month, in lieu of the quarterly and monthly statements now required, the reports for the months of January and July to be published in some newspaper at the expense of the banks.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PERRY in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE, who has charge of the bill, stated that in view of the sentiment of the House, as presented in the discussion yesterday, he had been authorized to propose amendments to the bill, which would reduce the amount $10,000,000.

A discussion sprung up between Messrs. ELDRIDGE and BLAINE on the subject of the purchase of Ford's Theatre, in the City of Washington.

Mr. BLAINE spoke of the building as the place in which the greatest tragedy of modern times took place, and remarked that it was very ungracious on the part of the gentleman from Wisconsin to find fault with the Secretary of War because the place where that great tragedy was enacted had not been left open as a place of vulgar amusement. Did the gentleman mean that?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No, Sir; will the gentleman allow me to state what I do mean?

Mr. BLAINE—It was to rescue it from that degradation that the Secretary of War took it into his control, and that Congress afterward gave him money to vest the property in the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I wish to state that I intended to make no charge other than this: that the Secretary, as I am advised, took possession of that building without the authority of the law.

Mr. BLAINE—Then he did right.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—And the gentleman from Maine asks me whether I approved of it or not. I answered him that I do not approve of it. I approve of no act of any person, whether high or low, that is in violation, or without the authority, of law. I say that not because the Secretary of War took possession of Ford's Theatre, in which the tragedy to which he refers was perpetrated. I do not have any issue with the gentleman on that subject; but if you allow the Secretary of War to make a purchase of this kind, then you may allow him to do any other act—I care not what.

Mr. BLAINE—I asked the gentleman whether he knew anything wrong in that transaction, and if he did to state it to the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I now state to the gentleman that every act done without authority of law is wrong.

Mr. BLAINE—The wrong that the gentleman alleges is that whereas that building was the scene of that merciless tragedy of the 14th of April, and while Congress was not to convene for nine months, the Secretary of War stepped forward, and using the power of the Government, said that that building should not be devoted to profane, and possibly even obscene, amusements. He did that with the approval of the vast loyal masses in the United States, and I should regret to know that a gentleman, even on that side of the House, should object to that action of the Secretary of War.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I wish not to make any charge against any gentleman, but I repeat that such acts ought not to be done without authority of law, and when the gentleman from Maine says it was a place of profane and obscene amusements, I ask him what he means to be understood by that? Would the President of the United States have been assassinated in that building if he had not been called there by love of the amusements to which the gentleman refers? and on a day, too, which some say ought not to be violated in such a manner. I deny that a theatre is a place of obscene amusements.

Mr. BLAINE—I modified it by the word "possibly."

Mr. SHANKS—The murder of President LINCOLN was itself an act of war, and it was the duty of the Secretary of War to take such steps as became a nation in time of war.

Mr. BLAINE—I think that this discussion has gone far enough. I will close it with the remark, that if at this late day the gentleman from Wisconsin, or any other gentleman on that side of the House, desired to criticise acts which he may think to be outside of the Constitution, and outside of the laws, he made a very unfortunate selection when he attacked that act of the Secretary of War, for among the many acts that commend the name of EDWIN M. STANTON to the patriotic people of the country for all time, that will have been among the last that will be remembered with praise.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—He has done many more that will commend him to eternal infamy.

Mr. ROBINSON suggested that the building should be turned over in fee simple to the family of President LINCOLN.

Mr. MULLINS gave his views on the subject to the great amusement and edification of the House.

Mr. SCOFIELD made the point that the discussion was out of order, and the Chairman so ruled.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reduce the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000, and proceeded to state facts showing the waste, extravagance and corruption of Quartermasters at distant posts, at the same time expressly reserving the Department at Washington from the application of his remarks.

After considerable discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment providing that the commanding officer of a post may lease any vacant land or buildings belonging to the post to civilians, and turn over the proceeds to the Treasury. Adopted.

The item appropriating $1,000,000 for the arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Ills., one-half of the amount to be applied to the construction of the bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, gave rise to considerable discussion.

Without disposing of the subject the Committee rose.

The following are the reductions made in the bills by the various amendments adopted: For recruiting service, from $300,000 to $150,000; for pay of the army, from $15,000,000 to $11,000,000; commutation of officers of subsistence, from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000; subsistence in kind for troops, from $5,500,000 to $4,500,000; Quartermaster's Department, $6,000,000 to $3,000,000; cavalry and artillery, horses, $500,000 to $250,000; mileage for officers, from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000; transportation of the army, from $8,500,000 to $5,000,000; commutation officers' quarters, from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000; military surveys, $100,000, struck out.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment for the reduction of the army, and Mr. DODGE, from the minority of the Committee, offered another amendment on the same subject.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered still another.

The amendment offered by Mr. GARFIELD contemplates the reduction of the rank and file of the army by 10,000 men, and of the commissioned officers by 676, the latter by gradual absorption; also, the consolidation of the Quartermasters, Commissary and Pay Departments, and the consolidation of the Artillery and Ordnance Corps.

The amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER contemplates the direct mustering out of supernumerary officers.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had been led into an error yesterday as to the number of officers left in the army in 1867. He had got hold of the army register for the preceding year, and hence the mistake. There had been, however, 114 officers who had left the service in 1867.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Prelates Forbidden by the Pope to Take Seats in the Cortes.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Pope has forbidden the Prelates, recently elected, to take seats in the Cortes.

A draft of the new Constitution to be presented to the Cortes, abolishes slavery everywhere in the Spanish dominions.

GREECE.

The New Ministry a Failure—The Old One Recalled.

ATHENS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The new Ministry is a failure. BULGARIS, the former Prime Minister, has been recalled. The King is firm for adherence to the protocol.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Government has resolved on the abolition of University tests.

The full text of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty has been received by mail in the New-York papers. The *Times* to-day denounces the treaty, and says it is incomprehensible and without order. Unless there was a secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary, the consideration of the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents was plainly provided for in this treaty. Nothing, indeed, was excluded. The defects of the treaty have grown out of and are owing to the semi-public fashion in which the negotiations were conducted. If the United States Senate hesitate to ratify the *projet* Ireland will not chafe. It is desirable that the whole treaty be revised and recast. As it is now, practically, every claim may go to the sovereign umpire for final decision. If this is a "settlement," the *Times* asks for a new definition of the word.

A Member of Parliament from Dublin Unseated.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6—Evening.

BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, M. P. for Dublin, has been unseated.

FRANCE.

Payment of the Mexican Debt Promised.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The early payment of one installment of the Mexican debt is promised.

CUBA.

Eighteen Plantations Burned by the Insurgents—Flight of Cuban Bandits.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The insurgents have burned eighteen large plantations in the Eastern Department.

Cholera of a very violent type is prevalent in the insurrectionary district, insurgents, Spanish troops and citizens falling victims.

The steamer *Cabrerero* was lost at sea while carrying Government supplies from Santiago de Cuba to Manzanilla.

The attempt of the Cubans to fire the powder magazine at Puerto Principe was frustrated. The Cuban prisoners, PARRA and ARMOYA, were killed by troops, or volunteers, while attempting to escape from Guantanamo. Private letters deny that they were attempting to escape.

JOSE CESPEDES, late Commissioner to the insurgents, sailed to-day for America. He says he is disgusted with the state of affairs.

The influential and wealthy Cuban families, who are generally sympathizers with the revolution, continue to emigrate to New-York and New-Orleans.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Campaign of Salnave—Several Towns Destroyed.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The following important news has just been received here from St. Domingo:

SALNAVE has attacked and destroyed the town of Torbeck. He also bombarded and destroyed Port Salut, and bombarded and captured Aquin. The inhabitants of Aux Cayes, and the other towns in that vicinity, are panic-stricken. All who are able are emigrating to Jamaica.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Chinese Swindler—Trouble Between the Nevada State Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Golden Age* sailed for Panama to-day. She carried $739,000 in specie, as follows: For New-York, $100,000; for England, $619,000; for Panama, $20,000.

HONG KEE, a Chinaman, who has victimized several San Francisco merchants to the extent of $18,000, sailed for China on Thursday in the steamer *Japan*. Telegrams have been sent to Hong Kong *via* Ceylon, to arrest him and recover the goods.

The revenue steamer *Wayanda* has arrived here from Sitka. There is no news from that quarter.

The Governor and the Legislature of Nevada are at loggerheads. The Governor vetoed the Legislative Fund bill. The Senate unanimously passed the bill over the veto, and there was only one dissenting voice in the other house. The Governor and the Attorney-General are attempting to procure an order from the Courts restraining the Comptroller from paying the warrants. In the meantime, the Legislature threatens the Governor with impeachment for an abuse of the veto power.

The St. Patrick's Hall Catastrophe at Montreal—The Governor-General.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Several eminent architects have been appointed to investigate into the St. Patrick's Hall catastrophe.

The Governor-General left this city this morning for Ottawa, and Lieut.-Gov. HOWLAND for Toronto. The Governor-General has expressed his opinion that Montreal should be the seat of Government, and that he will use his influence to have it brought here.

Several well-known Fenians have left Canada for the United States, fearing, it is said, a revelation by WHALEN.

Another building has suffered from an accident similar to that at St. Patrick's Hall. About 8 o'clock this morning the roof of the new and unoccupied stores, Nos. 289 and 291 Notre Dame-street, fell in and crushed through four floors clear down to the cellar. The whole building is a complete wreck, nothing but the bare walls remaining. The accident is attributed to the weight of snow on the roof. Roofs are being cleaned in all directions.

DUNDAS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The beautiful residence of JAMES COLEMAN, Esq., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $40,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Gen. Sherman at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived this morning, accompanied by his daughter, Col. DAYTON and wife. They will remain some time.

The Tennessee School Fund Swindle and Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The *Union and American* published an article intimating that Col. JNO. BROWNLOW had written a letter in reply to the rumor of the school fund infamy, acknowledging the receipt of $3,000, and intimating that Gov. BROWNLOW is not above suspicion. Col. BROWNLOW denounces the letter as a forgery.

The State Comptroller sent to the House of Representatives a letter of apology for his breach of decorum in striking Representative BROWN for words spoken in debate. The apology was accepted. The affair has been exaggerated; only one blow was struck.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Attempt to Set Fire to the Children's Home at Lancaster—A Swindler.

LANCASTER, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 6.

Several attempts have been made within a short time to fire the Children's Home in this place, containing nearly 100 juveniles. Last night another attempt was made, by placing an old cloth in the bunghole of a barrel of coal oil in the cellar, and igniting the end outside. The attempt was fortunately discovered, and the fire extinguished. Suspicion fell upon a girl 14 years of age, an inmate, named ELLEN DOYLE, who first denied all knowledge of the matter, but this morning confessed that she had not only made the attempt of last night, but also a similar one during the last ten days. She was committed for trial.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The public are cautioned against a swindler named JAMES P. LEWIS, who is procuring money from sundry persons under the false pretence that he holds a commission from the Governor as a public detective. Several checks on the State Treasurer from him were presented here to-day.

Woman Suffrage in Missouri—Burglary.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the State Senate yesterday the petition of the Women's Suffrage Association was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. A bill will be introduced in the House next week to submit the question to the people, and night sessions, commencing on Wednesday night, will be held to discuss the subject.

The furnishing goods store of J. E. CRAWFORD was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and property to the amount of $20,000 stolen therefrom.

The Grant-Banks Affair—Reported Intention of Gen. Grant to Publish the Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

The first announcement of the fact that Gen. BANKS had at one time been ordered to supersede Gen. GRANT and relieve him of his command at Vicksburg, was received by the whole country with astonishment and with many doubts as to its correctness. It seemed incredible that those who, were now foremost in their protestations of admiration for the successful warrior had been plotting for his disgrace at the very time when he was about winning his brightest laurels; nor did it seem credible that a transaction such as is alleged could have taken place and the fact been kept a profound secret so many years. The public were incredulous, and so was Gen. GRANT until he carefully examined into the matter, and became convinced that there was some foundation for the report. The first movement was to have a thorough search made of the records of the War Department, now completely within the reach of the party interested, but this search proved unavailing, for not a line could be found to corroborate the report. Gen. GRANT next sought and obtained an interview with Gen. BANKS, and after calling attention to the report in question, he put the question bluntly as to whether or not there was any truth in what had been stated. While Gen. BANKS had kept the transaction a profound secret for six years, he now felt authorized, upon the direct inquiry of Gen. GRANT, to disclose the facts, and at once placed his dispatches at the disposal of the President elect, who stood dumb-founded at the revelation. There was no mistaking the official records. Three separate dispatches had been sent to Gen. BANKS, but each so carefully so characteristically worded that while BANKS was directed to relieve GRANT and assume the command, he was also required to assume the responsibility in case of disaster. Such was the character of most of the orders issued to the Generals of the army at the time. The wording was so arranged that the orders could mean either the one thing or the other, and if their execution resulted favorably, great credit was claimed by the War Department; if disastrously, the heaviest censure was visited upon the unfortunate General. Thus much is necessary to explain why the first three orders received by Gen. BANKS remained not only unexecuted but unnoticed by him. Then it was that a fourth order was issued to him, in positive terms, directing him to relieve Gen. GRANT at once and assume the command of the army. With this positive order Gen. BANKS as positively refused to comply, for reasons he then stated in a letter to the Department. For this refusal Gen. BANKS was severely censured, but about the same time GRANT'S strategy proved successful, and Vicksburg was taken. This brilliant achievement on the part of the intended victim of the War Department silenced the clamors at Washington, and Gen. BANKS was left the custodian of his own secret. Such are the facts of the case, as developed in the interview between the two Generals, but where were the departmental records showing the transaction? Lost, destroyed or spirited away. Not a vestige could be found in the records of the Department as kept by Secretary STANTON. Yet Gen. GRANT could no longer doubt that the great War Minister whom he had so warmly sustained during the War Department embroglio with President JOHNSON was the party responsible for this attempt to degrade and disgrace him upon the very eve of his triumph. There was yet one other place where search might be made. The Carnot of the war did sometimes attempt to shield himself from responsibility by casting it on others, and as the official telegrams of Gen. BANKS were all signed by Gen. HALLECK, it was possible his books would disclose something. Lucky thought! Gen. GRANT immediately returned to the War Department and demanded to see the papers connected with Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters. These had evidently been overlooked by those who had been engaged in the attempt to destroy and efface from the records of the Department all evidence of the plot against Gen. GRANT, and as "murder will out," so did Gen. HALLECK'S letter-book corroborate, in every particular, the dispatches Gen. BANKS had already placed in the possession of Gen. GRANT. The question was now settled by the records of the Government itself that a foul conspiracy against Gen. GRANT had been plotted at the National Capital by the very men who now assume to have been the Warwicks who made him, and who now insist upon being the guardians of his honor and the keepers of his conscience. It is the expressed purpose of Gen. GRANT to publish the whole correspondence, and it will be given to the Press in a few days. The above statement, however, contains the substance of the whole transaction.

The Accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad—Narrow Escape of Hon. G. A. Grow.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 6.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, Conductor GUNNISON'S train, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, met with an accident, by which the last car was thrown down an embankment ten feet high, at Beach Haven. The train had been on a switch to allow some coal trains to pass, and had nearly pulled out from the switch, moving very slowly, when in some way the hind trucks were thrown off and the car turned over, breaking loose from the rest of the train, and made a complete revolution sidewise, landing again on the wheels. There were seven passengers in the car, all of whom were more or less injured. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, who was returning from the meeting of the State Central Committee at Harrisburg, was sitting by the stove at the time, with one boot off, warming his feet. The stove door being open the coal tumbled out and over him, and the stove broke from its fastenings. Part of the time Mr GROW was on top, and the rest of the time the stove was uppermost. The gentleman's clothes were badly burned, but he marvelously escaped serious injury, receiving only several slight burns and contusions, and loosing his boot and hat. Mr. L. A. TYLER, of Montrose, had a slight cut on his head and was bruised on one knee. Mr. COSTELLO, of Shickshinny, had his face burned and his back bruised. "Bob" BUTLER, of Binghamton, J. UNDERHILL, of Kingston, superintendent of track, a boilermaker from Kingston, and the wife of an employe of the road, were all slightly bruised. The car took fire, but it was soon extinguished with pails of water from the engine of the train and from another engine at hand.

Mr. GROW and Mr. TYLER came to this city and took quarters at the Lackawanna Valley House, where Mr. GROW was visited by a number of our prominent citizens. He took the afternoon train for his home at Glendale. Nothing but the slow moving of the train prevented a much more disastrous affair.

A SINGULAR CASE.—We hear that a gentleman of this city, who has been troubled for several years with partial paralysis of the lower limbs, was seriously affected by the recent thunder-storm. The shock upon his nerves was so great that the limbs became totally paralyzed and he was thrown into a delirious state. For some time it was feared that he would not survive the shock, but we are glad to learn that his condition has greatly improved, and that he will recover.—*Newburg Journal, Feb. 6.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FAITHLESS.

We swung at anchor, where the wave
Showed great sea-banners far below;
The waters rippled up to lave
Her hand, that with its bracelets glew,
Hung toying with the trembling tide,
That joyed to kiss so fair a wrist.
In the dim distance waste and wide,
The white sails glimmer'd through the mist.

There was a silence on the sea,
A silence that I would not break;
So sweet that eve it seemed to me
To float, and for my lady's sake
To weave my fancies into rhyme,
That she would spend some happy day;
For then no sorrow fell across time
Had come to sweep my dreams away.

'Twere well it had been but a dream,
And yet I trusted in her truth;
Her soft eyes had no evil gleam,
That slew me, and she knew no ruth.
And still the white sails pass the shore,
And melt into the purple air;
But she will watch their waves more,
As faithless as her face was fair.
—*St. James Magazine.*

THE FOUR SIGHS.

From the London.

All four sighed at the same moment—not deep, long-drawn sighs, but soft, shy sighs of relief, mere bubbles upon the surface, and certainly not indicative of intense sorrow, though perchance not unmingled with pain.

Four gentlemen, in the first bloom of manhood, were lounging in easy attitudes, sipping Clos Vougeot, and nibbling devilled biscuits, in front of a blazing fire. For some ten minutes or so, not a word had been spoken. It was no "awful pause," but one of those pleasant, purring silences, which spring spontaneously from the fumes of a well-ordered and harmonious dinner—such a dinner as does equal honor to the heart of the host, and the head of his *chef de cuisine*. Chewing the cud of sweet, or sweetly bitter fancies, these worthy gentlemen sipped and mused, and mused and sipped; and finally, as if by a preconcerted signal, came out of their temporary fit of abstraction, and—sighed. No one opened his lips, or ventured to break the silence, until the host, after quite unnecessarily poking the fire,—and from the top,—gave a short hysterical laugh; and, assuming an air of *sangfroid*, betrayed by his trembling voice, stammered out, abruptly: "I am going to be married! Who will be my best man?"

Such a question, at such a time, and in such a place, could only be answered in one way. The three guests heavily volunteered, to a man, for the distinguished duty; and, in infinite surprise, failed to extract from their evidently nervous host any information as to the name, social position, or any other belongings of the future Mrs. Grenville Tremaine Jones. "Be content, my friends," said that excellent gentleman, "to wait till next Friday fortnight, and then you shall judge for yourselves. This much only will I tell you. She is young, she is beautiful, exceedingly, she is lovely, she's divine."

"But why marry on a Friday?" asked one. "It is unlucky to marry on that day, you know."

"As for luck—it is unlucky to marry on any day," was the flippant remark of another guest. "Put it off till Saturday, and then you'll have all Sunday to think over what you've done, and so repent at your leisure."

"Well," said the third, "I always looked upon you, Jones, as a marrying man; wish you all joy; but don't forget your bachelor friends, old boy; for really your cook is an artist, and your Burgundy is irreproachable—for this side of the Channel."

"I have fixed upon Friday," their host replied, rather tryly,—for he was piqued by the levity of his friends,—"because it has pleased me to be married on the anniversary of my dear mother's wedding-day. And now let us talk about something else."

Upon this, bumpers were drained to the health and happiness of the adventurous pair, and, by degrees, the conversation passed through the usual phases incidental to a bachelor's gathering. But it has not yet been told how these four bachelors came to sigh all at the same moment, though for only one of them was the fatal day irrevocably fixed.

Mr. Grenville Tremaine Jones was the occupant of a semi-detached villa, in that portion of Asia Minor which is immediately contiguous to "The Grove." He was of a tall, slight, and rather elegant figure, with fair hair, blue eyes, a narrow forehead, and a receding chin, and in the twenty-seventh year of his age. Of a timid, gentle, and kindly disposition, he can hardly be said to have had any will or character of his own. Neither had he any particular pastimes or pursuits. Scrupulously correct in his conduct, he was also free from vice, and, as simple and untainted as an English maiden, born and brought up in a rural vicarage. His father died when he was young; and his mother, a fond, foolish woman, idolized her boy, and indulged his every whim and fancy, provided it was "genteel" to do so. As a girl, she had been insipidly pretty, with long flaxen ringlets, and had attracted very marked attention from junior officers of the regiments quartered in her native town, to whom she handed tea, bath-buns, and oyster-patties, across her father's counter. Two young subalterns in particular, Cornet Grenville and Lieut. Tremaine, had been pointedly assiduous, and in after times she used to allude mysteriously to certain proposals that had all but been made to her by these distinguished heroes. Failing the military, Miss Jane Blewitt had finally become the wife of Theophilus Jones, the well-known drysalter, by whom, in the full age, she bore one son and heir. In remembrance of the brilliant fortune that had almost been hers, she bestowed upon the offspring of her matured affections the name of her two youthful admirers, and flattered herself that they sounded not only genteel, but quite aristocratic. Gentility was the rock on which the good woman split. Her chief anxiety was to insure the gentility of her darling Grenville Tremaine. Indeed, the only redeeming point about the poor woman was her unselfish love for her boy, which, to his credit be it said, he reciprocated with as much warmth as his feeble nature was capable of feeling for anybody or thing. He was therefore, much grieved at her death, which left him, at the age of four-and-twenty, absolutely alone in the world. So he resolved to travel for a year or two, in the hope of picking up some genteel acquaintance; but never got further than Paris, where he lived for six months in a boarding-house entirely frequented by English families. Here he became intimate with a young barrister, named Blake, who attached himself to his fortunes, and indoctrinated him in the art of ordering a dinner with the appropriate wines. As soon as he had acquired this amount of useful knowledge, his friend Blake carried him back to London; and, in fact, took possession of him and all that was his. It so chanced, however, that in the early part of September, when this *Admirable Crichton* was away, the feeble and fickle Jones pinched up heart of grace to intimate to his absent tyrant that he could not again receive him as an inmate in his house. Surprised at his own audacity, and fearing lest Blake might reply to his letter in person, Mr. Jones hurried off to Hastings, where he amused himself, when the tide was out, by looking for sea-anemones in the hollows of the low, shelving rocks.

One day, while engaged in this harmless amusement, he observed that the rising tide had almost surrounded a point somewhat higher than the others, on which a young lady was half sitting, half reclining, apparently absorbed in one of Mudie's novels and totally unconscious of the approach of the waves. In vain did the timid swain endeavor to catch the maiden's eye, as he pointed to the advancing foam. The nymph remained abstracted in the fortunes of an imaginary hero, or heroine, and paid no heed to the impressive vehemence of his warnings. At length, when the rock was completely cut off from the mainland, he slowly raised her eyes, and beckoned in mute alarm to take in the whole danger of her situation. For one moment she gazed upon the deepening waters with well-simulated terror; then suddenly threw herself on her knees in the attitude of supplication,—first contriving, however, by a dexterous feminine movement, to knock off her hat, thereby casting her hair so fall loose in a perfect deluge of gold over her shoulders and down to her waist. For the first time in his life he, Jones was moved by a generous impulse, and, without once thinking of his patent leather boots, he splashed through the water up to his knees, snatched up in his arms the trembling little Venus, and carried her far above high-water mark before he would suffer her to put her foot to the ground. Even then he paused upon seeing her safe to her own door, in spite of her mild remonstrances. She was sure he must be fatigued with carrying her all that distance; he would catch such a dreadful cold; she should never forgive herself if he did. Mr. Jones not only saw her into her own house, but extorted, without much difficulty, permission to call and inquire after her health on the morrow. After that they met every day, and were together the whole day, either sauntering along the esplanade, roaming about Fairlight, or looking out over the sea from the heights of the castle. By degrees Mr. Jones extracted from the artless damsel as much of her history as he cared to know. Her name was Clara Kingwell; she was the daughter of an Indian officer, an only child, and an orphan. She had been brought up by her aunt as a governess, and was seeking a situation, when ill-health compelled her to proceed to the seaside. With men of ordinary nerve and self-complacency, the affair would soon have been brought to a matrimonial issue, for the little lady took no pains to disguise her feelings; but Mr. Jones' diffidence refused to see in her demonstrative frankness anything more than a childlike reverence for strength and courage,—the qualities in which he happened to be singularly deficient.

Still, time, that overcomes all difficulties, would, probably, in the long run, have overcome even the immense reserve of Mr. Jones, had not circumstances have occurred of quite an unexpected character. His charmer met him one morning in a state of painful depression. Now and again a stifled sob would burst forth, or the handkerchief would be furtively raised to the eyes. If a good man, struggling with adversity, is a spectacle agreeable to the gods, tears and sighs are by no means pleasant, or even safe, for men to witness in a pretty woman. Poor Grenville was deeply touched; and, at length, after much entreaty, he discovered that she had received a letter announcing the serious illness of her kind aunt, and summoning her to what would probably prove a death-bed scene; but, alas! her quarter's pension, as the child of an Indian officer, would not be due for some days, and she was already indebted to her landlady for a week's rent and board. In an instant the portemonnaie of Mr. Jones was pressed into her hands. He would bear no denial. She could return the money at her own convenience, and, perhaps, during her sorrowful attendance upon her sick relative, should find a kind thought for her lonely bachelor upon whose solitary state she had cast a ray of joy and hope. The gentleman was clearly becoming affected, and the now sobbing Clara cannot be accused of tearing herself away from him with timorous precipitancy. She gave him abundant time for saying anything more that he might like to say, or even for venturing upon some demonstrativeness by arm or lip. But Mr. Jones' courage failed him at this crisis; and they parted. Weeks passed, but the money came not; and, at last, Mr. Jones began to fear that his sweet little Clara had caught the complaint from which her aunt was suffering.

On this eventful day, however, he was startled by the unprecedented announcement that there was a lady in the drawing-room who wished to see him. He rightly divined that his visitor could be no other than the fair syren of Hastings. She had come to repay him the money he had so generously advanced in her hour of need and tribulation. She had been for a time so engrossed with constant attendance upon her dear aunt that she had not had a moment to do or think of anything else. And, when all was over, she knew it was too late to remit to Hastings, and, alas! she had mislaid his town address. She had hunted for it everywhere, when it suddenly occurred to her that she might have put his card into his portemonnaie. How delighted she was to find it there! All this, and much more, she said, in torrents of words, emphasized with the most bewitching smiles, and purified by an almost infantile simplicity. The hour and the woman had arrived. Mr. Grenville Tremaine Jones was at her feet literally. He dropped on one knee, seized her hand, and covered it with kisses—then sprung to his feet, passed his arm around her waist, and drew her to himself, gabbling, stammering, spluttering no matter what. In less than ten minutes he had pledged himself to marry a woman of whom he knew nothing more than she had chosen to tell him. Taking the bit between his teeth, he fairly bolted from the path of reason and common sense. Not content with engaging himself, he had wrung from the lady—after a feeble show of maidenly coyness—her consent to their union taking place on Friday fortnight—and it was then Tuesday. He only regretted that his housekeeper had gone out to do some shopping, for he wished her to say whether she would retain or dismiss that worthy individual. Clara had met enough to be enraptured with everything. His housekeeper, she was quite sure, must be a treasure. She wouldn't hear of the dear old thing being sent away. She would rather stay away herself,—this was said with an arch smile and a roguish twinkle of the eye that completed the conquest of the impressionable young man, and left him her slave.

As he sipped his generous Burgundy, Mr. Grenville Tremaine Jones had been recalling this pleasant episode, and as he did so he thought how proud and happy his dear mother would have been to have welcomed his adored Clara, and how she would have taken the enchantress to her arms as her own child. And as he thought of this he sighed.

On the opposite side of the fireplace, and directly facing the host, sat Dr. John Bryan, a young medical practitioner, rapidly rising into repute in Bloomsbury. It so chanced that late one afternoon toward the close of the London season, he was suddenly called on to attend a young lady, residing in a dull but respectable boarding-house, who had been knocked down and run over by a hansom cab. The case was a very serious one. Not only was her arm broken, but the whole system had been seriously deranged by the shock, and there was reason to fear that some internal injury had been sustained. This last apprehension proved to be groundless, and a patient would speedily have been effected had the paid closer attention to the doctor's instructions. But, unfortunately, the little lady was slightly self-willed. The consequence was a relapse, a long convalescence, and a very long doctor's bill, though John Bryan had reduced his charges to a minimum, partly out of pity for her child-like helplessness and simplicity, partly out of admiration of the golden glory of her long flowing tresses. As Constance rather prided herself upon her ancient descent, than upon plebeian wealth, two elderly gentlemen, who had constituted themselves special champions and "blackamoors," insisted on being allowed the privilege of acting as bankers on this occasion; and as each stipulated that the other should know nothing about it, Miss Taylour made rather a good thing out of her illness—the more so, as she went off, after all, without paying the bill. The landlady, also, had some reason to complain; for, in consideration of the heavy medical expenses incurred by her favorite lodger, she had allowed her to go away for a month for change of air without requiring a settlement in full previous to her departure. But when six weeks had expired, and nothing had been heard of Miss Taylour's movements, Mrs. Robinson wrote to her at the address she had given, inquiring after her health, and when she might hope to see her again.

Instead of a reply, she received her own letter; no such person was known, nor was there any such street in Scarborough. Then the murder came out. The two old gentlemen confessed their folly, and Dr. Bryan was informed that his fascinating patient was suspected of being an adventuress. The doctor bore the news with equanimity; he merely expressed his regret at having been deceived by the artless manners of the "child of earth with the golden hair," and the affair passed away from his mind.

In the latter part of October John Bryan found himself desperately in love with the daughter of a prosperous city merchant, residing in Tyburnia. Dropping in one evening to try a new duet, he was surprised to find Miss Wilkinson in a decidedly sulky humor.

"Tell me," said he gently,—"tell me, Charlotte, what is the matter?"

"There is nothing the matter," was the unsympathetic reply.

"Pardon me, Charlotte, there *is* something the matter. Have I offended you in any way? If so, I assure you it was quite unwittingly on my part."

The soft tone in which he spoke worked visibly in his favor. The lips trembled, and a tear stood in each eye. Making a vain effort to be calm, she asked with affected indifference,

"By the way, do you happen to know a Miss Constance Taylour?"

"Well, I wish I could say *No*," said he, laughing. But surely, Charlotte, Miss Taylour is not one of your friends? Question for question: How long have you known her? What is she? Where is she?"

"Stop, stop, Dr. Bryan, you are a bad catechist; you give me no time to reply. If you particularly wish to know about her address, Miss Harriet Fielding, who was so all about that silly girl, is staying at Dover. Now, your turn. Much was said, I remember, but not what—what—what" the poor girl's dignity fairly broke down, and she burst into tears.

"My dear Charlotte," said John Bryan, tenderly soothing her, "you have been entirely misinformed as to the matter." Whereupon he quietly told her the whole history, and obtained ready credence for his truthful tale.

"But who is this Harriet Fielding?" he asked.

Charlotte Wilkinson laughed a merry little laugh, and nodded toward her father, who either was, or seemed to be, sound asleep in an easy-chair, with a book lying upon his knee.

"To tell you the truth, John, Harriet Fielding is rather a friend of dear papa's than mine."

Here a snort was heard to issue from the easy-chair.

"I can't say that we know anything at all about her, except what she told us herself as we traveled up together from Hastings. She told us, or rather papa, (another growl,) that she was going up to London to look out for a situation as housekeeper to a quiet elderly widower, (a series of low growls,) and asked papa to tell her what to do. So papa very kindly recommended her to Mrs. Watkins' boarding-house, and even promised to take her there himself."

"But how is it that I have never met her here?" asked Mr. Bryan.

"O, that's just it. Papa asked her to come and spend this evening with us, and promised to bring good music, as you were coming. When she heard your name, she uttered a sharp cry and turned quite pale. As soon as papa had left us, she told me that you had jilted her dear friend, Constance Taylour, and declared that nothing on earth would ever induce her to meet you."

"I'm very sorry, I am sure, to be deprived of the pleasure of making Miss Fielding's acquaintance; but I was not aware that I was such a terrible ogre among confiding spinsters. What sort of person is she?"

"O, she is a little fairy, with the sweetest voice and the most silvery laugh in the whole world; and such hair,—a perfect cascade of gold when she loosens the band and lets it fall down over her shoulders."

"Show me her photograph!" exclaimed the young doctor, springing to his feet and pouncing upon the album. "Show me her photograph, Charlotte. It is the little witch herself, or I am a Dutchman!"

Dr. John Bryan was no Dutchman. The sun-picture clearly established the identity of Harriet Fielding and Constance Taylour; but fierce was Mr. Wilkinson's indignation on discovering, as he said, that he had taken a viper to his bosom. John Bryan, however, calmed his fury, and promised very soon to clear the neighborhood of "the cockatrice." On the morrow he instructed his friend Stephen Hawkhurst to proceed against her with "the utmost rigor of the law" for the recovery of his bill for attendance and medicines. But it was not the money he cared about at all. His only anxiety, and it was shared by Charlotte Wilkinson, was to frighten the dangerous schemer to a sufficient distance from Tyburnia to prevent her from encountering her victim on his way in one of his impressionable moods. And as he thought of her youth, her beauty, her infantile simplicity of manner, and then of her profound duplicity, her unscrupulous artfulness, her utter disregard for truth, it is not surprising that he, too, should have sighed.

Mr. Hawkhurst, the solicitor, was over head and ears in love, for the first time in his life, and at first sight; and this is the way it came to pass:

Stephen Hawkhurst was the fifth son of a country gentleman, with a small, mencumbered estate of about £1,200 a year. He was articled to a respectable solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in due time became an attorney-at-law on his own account.

Luckily for him, or perhaps unluckily, he had been adopted and brought up by a maiden aunt, who left him a snug little fortune of £7,000 odd, put out on excellent security, at five per cent. Interest. As a natural consequence of this legacy, Stephen Hawkhurst never had, or wished to have, a silent client. But the unprecedented necessity for doing something had exercised a galvanic effect upon the torpid mind of Stephen Hawkhurst, who wrote to Miss Harriet Fielding three letters, each more peremptory that the previous one, insisting upon immediate payment, with the threat of legal proceedings in the event of non-compliance with his demand. No notice being paid to these epistolary gems, he took out a writ; and having nothing in the world to do, proceeded to the distant region of Tyburnia, to serve it with his own hands.

Never was a man more completely annihilated than Mr. Hawkhurst when he was ushered into the presence of a bright, sunny little thing, wreathed in smiles, and beaming with kindliness and fun.

It was so good of him, she said, to come all the way to see her. She knew she had been dreadfully rude in not answering his letters, but she was so afraid of lawyers—they were so awfully clever. Besides, it was so very awkward; for just at that moment it really was not quite convenient to pay her dear friend Dr. Bryan. She could never forget how kind he was to her. Somebody had been making mischief, and acting a spite against her, and she knew nobody in London, and was so ignorant of business; and then she threw herself on the sofa, and hid her face, and had a good cry.

This was more than Mr. Hawkhurst bargained for. Though a lawyer, he was still a man; and it might be added, a very weak man. He sat brushing his hat the wrong way, and wishing himself back in Raymond Buildings, all the time the golden-haired sprite was speaking to him; but when she broke down and sobbed, he jumped up and exclaimed, "John Bryan is a brute, and I am no better! I must serve this writ on you, though, pon my word, I feel I am a beast to do it. But don't cry—I'll make it all right. Do forgive me. I had no idea you were an—an—angel!" With that he rushed out of the room, down stairs and into the street. His back, however, was scarcely turned before both envelope and writ were in full blaze, while the little lady was almost convulsed with laughter at the discomfiture of her enemy.

When Mr. Hawkhurst returned to his chambers, his first impulse was to send Miss Fielding a check for the entire sum. But he was quite as little accustomed to writing *billet-doux* as to serving writs; so that by the time he had torn up half a quire of note paper, his passion had cooled down to the value of £50. Sending a porter to the bank for a note to that amount, he inclosed it in a sheet of paper containing only the words, "From a sincere friend and admirer," and dispatched it by a messenger, with instructions to pay who had sent it. The next morning, on his way to the office, he left at the door of Miss Fielding's lodgings a bouquet of the choicest flowers, and on no account would he say who had sent them. All day long he was in a state of the most [illegible] excitement. Four times he dispatched his messenger to inquire if the bank note had been present when the angel opened the envelope left by his messenger. She never for a moment troubled herself to look at the monogram or the handwriting; but pocketed the money with a smile, under the full impression that it came from her old beau, the City Merchant. Mr. Hawkhurst, however, continued in a fool's paradise all that evening. He still went on building castles, until the sudden thought stabbed him like a dagger, "What if she is already in love with another?"

Cold drops stood upon his forehead; there was a feeling of suffocation in his throat. With a violent effort he gulped down half a wine-glass full of Burgundy, and then revived his momentary anguish with a sigh.

Mention has already been made of Edmund Blake, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The [illegible] his name of locomotion. He would be in Paris one week, Florence the other, and Rome the third. He never carried anything but an old carpet-bag with him, it was rumored among his friends that he generally took French leave of mine host of the hotel he might chance to honor with his company. On one occasion, he happened to be at Brighton, lodging in the house of a respectable widow lady, in straitened circumstances, who had denied herself everything in order to bestow a brilliant education upon her only child, in the hope of obtaining for her a comfortable home as governess or companion.

Mary White had just left school at the time Mr. Blake engaged her mother's back and front parlors. She was a joyous, bright little thing, with a profusion of golden hair, which she was fond of letting down over her shoulders. Her voice was the very essence of harmony; her manners bewitchingly simple; her eyes beamed with seemingly artless, confiding affection; her rippling smiles were altogether irresistible. Edmund Blake made no attempt to resist them. Far upward of a fortnight he raved about her, and to her. There was nothing he would not do for her. She should have her carriage and pair, a house near Hyde Park, a stall at the Opera—he thought of promising a box, but changed his mind. But Mary remarked that his collars and cuffs were particularly ragged, that he had only one pair of boots, and they were [illegible] public funds, and by buying and selling at different prices from day to day, the parties netting their amount at fixed periods, the innocent tulips all the while never once appearing in the transaction. Before the tulip mania was over, says BECKMANN, more roots were sold and purchased, bartered and recorded to be delivered than grew in all parts of Holland; and when Semper Augustus was not to be had anywhere, which happened twice, no matter, perhaps, you whose purse groaned and yield, "This kind of plant gambling reached at length to such a height that the Government found it necessary to interfere and put a stop to it. Still, the enormous prices that were actually given for real tulips bulbs of particular kinds, formed but a small fraction of the expense to which the mercantile transactions in this gaudy flower were carried.—*Historic Nuggets. By John Timbs, F.S.A.*

SONG OF THE STREET RUFFIAN.

From Punch.

I'm a Rough! I'm a Rough! I'm a cowardly thief!
Yet the way men endures me is past all belief.
I deserve to be hanged, but from Jack Ketch I'm free.
Cover sin't got the pluck now to 'ang sure like me.

I live as I like, and I fear not the law,
On me nelar a Crusher his truncheon dare draw;
For I'm strong as a bull, and no mercy I feel
While my fist carries weight, and my boot bears a heel!

If you ask where I work, well, garroting's my trade,
And a good bit o' money at times I have made:
But it soon goes in lush when I'm out on the spree,
For the mollis like a man with his shiners wha's free.

I'm a brute to my wife, and, whene'er I gets elicit,
Her visage it somehow is apt to get spilled;
She's seldom without two black eyes in her 'ead,
And when drunk lor' I kick 'er, and leave 'er for dead.

Ave we children? Why, yes, we've at present got three,
And them brats, if they live, will all grow brutes like me;
Their unnatural father ne'er guv 'em a meal,
They've been bred up from babbies to beg or to steal.

Will I emigrate? thank'ee, I've no taste to roam,
I prefers to live idle and wicious at home;
And, besides, what's the good of my crossing the seas?
I'm a Rough! where's the land as 'ud like to have me?

STONEHENGE.—Beyond Marlborough, across the downs, are the great Druidic temple of Avebury, the Devil's Den, and the mysterious artificial hill of Silbury. Avebury, the centre of all Druidic tradition, is older than even Stonehenge. At Avebury there are twenty-eight acres covered by Celtic graves and huge Druidic stones. From the adjacent hill you see them strewing the ground everywhere, like flocks of sheep; and in the distance down the last ridge of the downs, towards Bowood and Savernack Forest, runs the waving line of the Wansdyke, the old rampart frontier of the Belgæ. In 1740 two avenues of two miles in length led to the central Avebury circle of one hundred unhewn stones, including two more double concentric circles. They were then supposed to be emblems of the serpent, which was a symbol of the sun. Six hundred of these stones have been destroyed, built up in walls, and hedges, and cottages. Only about a dozen now remain in their old places. The old church of Avebury stands near these relics of a forgotten superstition, and triumphs over their decay.

Theorists in Indian Celtic mythology have gone stark-staring mad about these stone circles, older than Stonehenge. "A temple of the sun, obvious to the meanest capacity," cries one. "Temple of the sun be hanged, learned idiot," writes another; "this is a Druid cathedral, a patriarchal temple built ages before the mere stone rings of Cornwall, the hallowed altars of Dartmoor, or the processional avenues of Brittany." "Incompetent blockhead," screams a third. "Why, Silbury Hill was the Druid's Ararat, and these stones are the emblems of Noah's Ark and the patriarchal altars!" But the strangest winged hippogriff of a hobby-horse that ever trod Cloudland is ridden by Mr. DUXE, who contends that Wiltshire was treated by the Druids as the ground plan of a vast planetarium or astronomical map. These same Druids, who moonlighted the god of thunder and adored the sun and the mistletoe, laid out the whole range of downs in planetary regions, in which the sun and planets were represented on a meridional line from north to south,—a position from which the ancients believed the planets had started at the beginning and would return at the end of the world, when they had run their course. The earth itself was represented by Silbury Hill; the sun and moon, by the great circles of Avebury, Avebury being a Phœnician word for "the mighty ones." The ecliptic by the avenues, or the Serpent. Venus by a stone circle at Winterbourne Basset; Mercury by Walker's Hill; Mars by an earthwork at Marden, in the vale of Pewsey; Jupiter by Casterley Camp on the edge of Salisbury Plain; and Saturn by the great blocks at Stonehenge. The Druids, who brought Eastern learning to Europe, were great astronomers, Mr. DUXE says, and represented numerical and astronomical cycles by these Avebury stones. He will have it that the numerical cycle were represented by the mystic number four, sacred as an emblem of the four letters by which the name of the Supreme Being was expressed in the early languages. The one hundred stones of the outer ring were four, twenty-five times repeated, and the four hundred of the avenue one hundred, four times repeated, while the thirty stones of the outer ring of each double circle represented the lunar circle, or days of the month, and the twelve of the inner the months of the year.

In this way Wiltshire became a great fossil almanac, and the priests, perambulating the county before MOORE and ZADKIEL had conferred their boons on the world, could know and reckon the seasons, days for sheep-shearing, reaping, sowing, and all the rustic-brain practice, the result is no great [illegible] of knowledge. They just leave us with a confused notion that the stones [illegible] have had some obscure astronomical meaning, and that is all. It is even uncertain whether Silbury Hill was cut into its present geometrical form, or was built up by manual labor. It is nearly as high as St. Michael's Mount, covering more than five acres of land; and it has been calculated that even in these days navigators could not build it up for less than £20,000. It was long thought to be the burial mound of the founder of Avebury; but it has been twice opened—first in 1777, and afterward in 1849, and no trace of any interment could be found. Many think its name implies that it was sacred to the god Sul or Sol, as St. Anne's Hill was to Tanaris, the god of thunder. There is an tradition about Avebury that the devil is somewhere in it, for the friars who were sent to exorcise him in the form of a black ram, counted the stones to beguile the time, and refuted the vulgar error in his own satisfaction.

The old legend of Stonehenge was, that the stones were brought from Africa to Ireland by giants, and that Merlin, by his incantations, floated them across the sea to please King Ambrosius, the last British king, who wished to commemorate the massacre on Salisbury Plain of Vortigern and three hundred of his nobles by Hengist the Saxon. In the middle ages Stonehenge was called "the Giant's Dance." At Stanton Drew, a Druidical ruin near Bristol, the legends of the old stone-rings grow more grotesque. A giant is said to have thrown one of the stones from a neighboring hill, and the chief circle is supposed to consist of the petrified bodies of a wicked wedding party, who would dance on Sunday, and to whom the Devil presented himself as piper, leading them a pretty dance, and ending by leaving them turned into pillars of stone.—*All the Year Round.*

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham was at his chateau at Cannes, when the first introduction of the daguerreotype process took place there, and an accomplished neighbor proposed to take a view of the chateau, with a group of guests in the balcony. The [illegible] the necessity of perfect immobility. He only asked that his body might be placed so that he could keep perfectly still for five seconds, and his inexhaustibility promised that he would not stir. He moved about too much, however; and the consequence was—a blur where Lord BROUGHAM should be; and so stands the daguerreotype view to this hour. There is something mournfully typical in this. In the picture of our century, as taken from the life by History, this man should have been a central figure; but now, owing to his want of steadfastness, there will be forever a blur where BROUGHAM should have been.—*Harriet Martineau.*

BEAUMARCHAIS.—NOT VOLTAIRE, or DIDEROT, or ROUSSEAU is a more characteristic representative of the eighteenth century than BEAUMARCHAIS. During the last thirty years of his life he was connected with all the great contemporary political and social movements; and his wit and genius, as displayed in literature, were also most essentially of his time. Gay, clever, witty, versatile, active, all-enterprising and indomitable, he was, like his own *Figaro*, everything by turns, but on a grander scale and more serious fashion. He, like *Figaro*, "made haste to laugh at everything for fear he should be obliged to cry." He quitted his first occupation of watchmaker at twenty-four, and became successively a courtier, a teacher of the harp to royal princesses, a merchant, army victualler, a contractor and speculator, a writer for the stage, both in sentimental melodrama and in comedy, a composer of operas, a publicist, a manufacturer, a publisher, a secret diplomatic and court agent, a ministerial adviser, and, above all, the character in which we here principally deal with him—the most brilliant pleader in his own lawsuit the world has ever seen. Nothing was too high, nothing too low, for his mercurial intellect; the same man who in his youth invented a new escapement for a watch, and amused his age with its two most daring and witty comedies, drove a false Parliament from its benches, using by turns the lath of the Harlequin and the scourge of indignant eloquence; planned new political alliances; sent out a fleet of forty vessels of his own, whose officers lustingly called him their "sovereign," and sent thousands for their wages for the brilliant part he took in naval actions with BEAUMARCHAIS' aims. But not only in what he did, but in what he suffered, was BEAUMARCHAIS a most remarkable man. His good and ill luck were equally singular. Fortune was to him a capricious, passionate, uneven tempered mistress. Close on the heels of every success followed some signal disaster. The most pliable of men, his life was a long series of lawsuits. He chose for epigraph, My life is a combat. Law, chicane, envy, malice and detraction waited for him at every upward step he made. His despair was so great at one time that suicide seemed the only escape from a life of ignominy. That which he considered as his greatest political achievement, the alliance of France with the revolted colonies of America, was the cause of endless tribulation. He got the thanks of Congress for his services in a public vote, but he nearly ruined by the advances of money which he had made in their cause, and his claims upon the American Government were only settled in part to his grandchildren in 1836. Finally, during the Revolution, a patriotic undertaking brought upon him proscription, daily and hourly fears for his life, flight, imprisonment, exile, and every calamity of the Reign of Terror except the guillotine, from which his own head, and those of his wife and daughter and sister, had the most miraculous escapes. One circumstance alone will give an idea of the incongruous character of his destiny. He had built for his old age, after he had acquired a splendid fortune, a magnificent house on the Boulevards, one of the sights of Paris; but in unconscious irony he fled at the approach of the Revolution, that the flames might consume in a night of the Bastile, in the dawn of the Revolution itself, in the volcanic regions of the Faubourg St. Antoine, as that at every outbreak of the populace his was the very first habitation to be deluged with the uprising of revolutionary fury. But in his very darkest hour his sweet and his humorous never left him, and care to the end of his life could make no more impression on his heart than on a child's.—*Blackwood.*

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER.—Midway between Donegal and Ballyhannon a very singular phenomenon may be seen. Running through the grounds of Major HAMILTON, of Brownhall, is a small river, which bores its way underground, from cavern to cavern, for nearly two miles. The caverns are formed in the limestone, and the power of petrifaction possessed by the water is very astonishing. Sticks, straws, leaves, &c., are soon coated and crusted over, and by degrees harden into stone; and so rapid is this process that we may see one-half of the same leaf of moss green and growing, and the other half crusted over in the process of petrifaction. The caves are, some of them, very beautiful, and when lighted up by the aid of a fragment of magnesium wire, the effect is most brilliant and striking, the walls sparkling as though studded by countless diamonds. In one of them the river makes a fine waterfall. The roof of the cavern is broken, and the spectator stands in the subdued green light, looking up through a mass of ferns and stems of trees, with the hoarse roar of the waterfall plunging into an unseen depth through a cloud of mist at his feet, the dim cave partially lighted up around, but dark and mysterious in its recesses—the effect inexpressibly charming; it is a perfect chamber of romance, and one can fancy superstition formerly holding high court here. Almost equally striking in another way is the manner in which the river once more makes its appearance into the light, welling up from a dark unfathomable-looking hole under a wide rift of rock—stealthily emerging from the ground, it oozes forth in a still black stream—a veritable Kelpie's hole, about which, if legends do not exist, it certainly is high time they did, as a most eligible opportunity has been hitherto unaccountably neglected.—*Fraser's Magazine for January.*

DISCONNECTED MEMORIES.—An instance of what might be called "two lives in one" occurred in a French lady of middle age, the wife of a lawyer in Normandy. In appearance she was robust, but had a heavy look about the eyes, and was of a highly nervous temperament. For about a year before the time I met with her she had been subject to what the physicians (who regarded her as a psychological curiosity) called fits of somnambulism. She would close her eyes at any hour of the day or night, and open them shortly after in a totally different state of consciousness. On one occasion, when her husband did not return from a journey at the expected hour, she became anxious, and sent a servant to the town to inquire if there were letters from him. Soon after she fell into the abnormal state which was easily brought on by excitement or anxiety. During its continuance her husband arrived at the château. She welcomed him joyfully, inquired about his journey, ordered refreshments for him, &c., but after he had quitted the room she soon awoke as from a dream, and eagerly inquired if the servant had returned and what tidings he had brought about her husband, entirely unconscious of having had any conversation with the lawyer. He could hardly be convinced of the fact. In each state she always went back immediately to the moment at which she had ceased to be conscious in the other. Thus, if she had been, taking up the thread of her life there and recollecting what had passed during its continuance, while the intermediate period seemed blotted out of her memory for the time.

In her dream state, if it may be so called, she would talk in the patois of her native village, (which she carefully avoided at other times,) and would sing very sweetly provincial ballads, which in her normal state she could rarely be induced to do, by her friends, being excessively timid and nervous. Her senses while in the dream-state were quite alive to all the objects around her; she could even use her needle, and on one occasion she noticed a rent in the soutane of the priest and mended it very neatly, though when she awoke she would scarcely believe that it was her work, not leaving the slightest recollection of the circumstances. In many respects she seemed to return almost to the character of childhood, doing many incongruous things; for instance, she would want to walk out, or order the carriage in the middle of the night without due cause, was very wayward and petulant if contradicted, and so little under the control of reason that it was considered unsafe to leave her with servants only. To her husband and the priest she would submit immediately.

When under the influence of this sort of somnambulism, her state appears to have resembled that which I have since heard may be induced by mesmerism. Its peculiarity consisted in the accuracy of the observations made on her by outward objects, while all that happened, after vanishing like a dream, was distinctly remembered the next time she fell into this waking sleep. Thus she lived two lives, each with a memory of its own, but linked together by recognition of the same persons and objects.

In both, however, he observed that these two lives were not simultaneous, but alternated with each other. They do not, therefore, favor the curious hypothesis of one identical self living at the same time in two or more different places.—*Letter in the London Spectator.*

BISHOP BERKELEY'S DEATH.—Six months after his arrival in Oxford, the family were together on a peaceful Sunday night. The father lay on a sofa in the repose of his old age; the mother, who had been to him more than he expected and all that he desired, and whose accomplishments he admired with as much tender simplicity, was reading aloud to the little household party a sermon of Dr. SHERLOCK's. Calmest domestic scene, the soft and silent happiness of sober English imagination, upon which its raptures have looked so unlikely that any sudden terror could fall. His young daughter going to him with "a dish of tea" was the first to see what had happened. He had left them while the reading went on, while the tea sent up its fragrant fumes—and was gone unalterably beyond all sound or call.

So ended a life which has few equals either in the annals of philosophers or enthusiasts; a life in which a more frank and brave and candid spirit never stepped on English soil. His creed has dropped from common knowledge, and only his philosophy remains—a philosophy in which the visionary mind must always see a touch of absurdity. Yet (philosophically) as we have seen, there was nothing absurd in it, and the theory was irrefutable; while no one who has regarded the grand conception of a world so living in God, will refuse to allow to the system the highest beauty. It agrees with everything in his own harmonious nature, and with all the principles that swayed his life. Never philosopher before him in modern story had been more than inoffensive to his fellow-creatures. BERKELEY breathed out of him help, kindness, counsel, and aid to everything round him. Honesty that reached the magnanimous point, and that generous sympathy with his race which brings a man within reach of the glorious stigma of Quixotism, were the characteristics of the Idealist. Philosophy may or may not be the hopeless science which it is represented by one of the ablest historians; but such a man as BERKELEY gives vital force to a generation. Knowledge may fail though it is everlasting; Man, the creature of a day, is the only thing in earth which lives forever.—*Blackwood.*

PROF. WILSON.—Such a presence is rarely seen; and more than one person has said that he reminded them of the first man, Adam; so full was that large frame of vitality, force and pentience. His tread seemed almost to shake the streets, his eye almost saw through stone walls; and as for his voice, there was no heart that could stand before it. He swept away all hearts, whithersoever he would. No less striking was it to see him in a mood of repose, as when he steered the old packet-boat that used to pass between Bowness and Ambleside, before the steamers were put upon the lake. Sitting motionless, with his hand upon the rudder, in the presence of journeymen and market-women, with his eye apparently looking beyond everything into nothing, and his mouth closed under his beard, as if he meant never to speak again, he was quite as impressive and immortal an image as he could have been to the students of his class or the comrades of his jovial hours. A few words from a friendly letter of SCOTT's, written when WILSON was a candidate for his Professorship, will sufficiently indicate the nature of his weaknesses, and may stand for all

merge in consciousness of failure, he sometimes sat quiet on such occasions, listening or lost in thought, as might happen. It was then that SYDNEY SMITH uttered his celebrated saying about his conversational rival: "MACAULAY is improved! Yes, MACAULAY is improved! I have observed in him of late flashes—of silence."—*Harriet Martineau.*

BLUE AND WHITE.

From Every Saturday.

"Of all the colors, sweet Sir, what may your favorite be?"
And the lad I had nurst back to life looked up, and made answer to me:
"Two colors I choose—blue and white." Then up from my throat did there spread,
Yea, to my very temples, a dye of the happy red;
For a maiden's face will flush at the lightest thing evermore;
And blue was the ribbon that bound my hair, and white was the gown that I wore.

"May I tell you all, lady sweet?" "Ay, Sir, an' it please you so."
All alone with each other we sat in the firelight's glow;
He, the lad whom our men had found nigh dead close by,
And the mother that bore him could never have nurst him more gently than I.

"Sister,—nay, pardon my freedom,—but O, you have been so good,
I well could wish that I owed you the duty of brotherhood;
Crown your sweet favors with this, the greatest of all, and be
As tender to her I love, as you have been tender to me."

Then over very sense there swept down a terrible, dim
Dusk of oblivion, as there I sat and listened to him.
Silence a moment, and then, by the helping of God, His grace,
I answered: "Yea, brother, I will," with a very smile on my face.

"Now, God bless you, sister. Listen. A year ago
She gave herself to me forever, and ever, and so,
One sweet Autumn eve, in the time of the falling of dew,
I gemmed her little white hand with a circlet of sapphires blue.

"She, my own lady, taketh ever the most delight
In the calm virginal colors,—the delicate blue and white;
And, sister, mine eyes were soothed with a sense of lonesome repose
When I saw you this evening wear the hues that my darling chose."

Oh! but the bonnie blue ribbon pressed on my head all too tight;
Oh! but my heart beat wild beneath its virginal white;
Oh! but the hours were long as I knelt in the dark alone,
Moaning: "My Father, teach me to say but, 'Thy will be done.'"

TALES OF THE TOWER.

From "Her Majesty's Tower," by Hepworth Dixon.

ASPECT OF THE TOWER.

"Half-a-mile below London Bridge, on ground which was once a bluff, commanding the Thames from St. Saviour's Creek to St. Olave's Wharf, stands the Tower; a mass of ramparts, walls and gates, the most ancient and most poetic pile in Europe. Seen from the hill outside, the Tower appears to be white with age and wrinkled by remorse. The home of our stoutest kings, the grave of our noblest knights, the scene of our gayest revels, the field of our darkest crimes, that edifice speaks at once to the eye and to the soul. Gray keep, green tree, black gate and frowning battlement, stand out, apart from all objects far and near from them, menacing, picturesque, enchanting; working on the senses like a spell; and calling us away from our daily mood into a world of romance, like that which we find painted in light and shadow on SHAKESPEARE's page. Looking at the Tower as either a prison, a palace or a court, picture, poetry and drama crowd upon the mind, and if the fancy dwells most frequently on the State prison, this is because the soul is more readily kindled by a human interest than fired by an archaic and official fact. For one man who would care to see the room in which a council met or a court was held, a hundred men would like to see the chamber in which Lady JANE GREY was lodged, the cell in which Sir WALTER RALEIGH wrote, the tower from which Sir JOHN OLDCASTLE escaped. Who would not like to stand for a moment by those steps on which ANN BOLEYN knelt; pause by that slit in the wall through which ARTHUR DE LA POLE gazed, and linger, if he could, in that room in which CRANMER, LATIMER and RIDLEY searched the New Testament together!

AGE OF THE TOWER.

Even as to length of days, the Tower has no rival among palaces and prisons; its origin, like that of the Iliad, that of the Sphinx, that of the Newton Stone, being lost in the nebulous ages, long before our definite history took shape. Old writers date it from the days of CÆSAR; a legend taken up by SHAKESPEARE and the poets, in favor of which the name of Cæsar's tower remains in popular use to this very day. A Roman wall can even yet be traced near some parts of the ditch. The Tower is mentioned in the Saxon *Chronicle*, in a way not incompatible with the fact of a Saxon stronghold having stood upon this spot. The buildings, as we have them now in block and plan, were commenced by WILLIAM the Conqueror; and the series of apartments in Cæsar's tower—hall, gallery, council chamber, chapel—were built in the early Norman reigns, and used as a royal residence by all our Norman Kings. What can Europe show to compare against such a tale? Set against the Tower of London—with its eight hundred years of historic life, its nineteen hundred years of traditional fame—all other palaces and prisons appear like things of an hour. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna, is of the time of HENRY III. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's Palazzo in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The Seraglio in Stamboul was built by MOHAMMED II. The oldest part of the Vatican was commenced by BORGIA, whose name it bears. The old Louvre was commenced in the reign of HENRY VIII.; the Tuileries in that of ELIZABETH. In the time of our civil war Versailles was yet a swamp. Sans Souci and the Escorial belong to the eighteenth century. The Serail of Jerusalem is a Turkish edifice. The palaces of Athens, of Cairo, of Teheran, are all of modern date. Neither can the prisons which remain in fact as well as in history and drama—with the one exception of St. Angelo in Rome—compare against the Tower. The Bastile is gone; the Bargello has become a museum; the Piombi are removed from the Doge's roof. Vincennes, Spandau, Spielberg, Magdeburg, are all modern in comparison with a jail from which RALPH FLAMBARD escaped so long ago as the year 1100, the date of the First Crusade.

BUILDERS OF THE TOWER.

Two great architects designed the main parts of the Tower: GUNDULF the Weeper and HENRY the Builder; one a poor Norman Monk, the other a great English King. GUNDULF, a Benedictine friar, had, for that age, seen a great deal of the world; for he had not only lived in Rouen and Caen, but had traveled in the East. Familiar with the glories of Saracenic art, no less than with the Norman simplicities of Bec, St. Ouen, and St. Etienne; a pupil of LANFRANC, a friend of ANSELM; he had been employed in the monastery of Bec to marshal, with the eye of an artist, all the pictorial ceremonies of his church. But he was chiefly known in that convent as a weeper. No monk at Bec could cry so often and so much as GUNDULF. He could weep with those who wept; nay, he could weep with those who sported; for his tears welled forth from what seemed to be an unfailing source. As the price of his exile from Bec, GUNDULF received the crozier of Rochester, in which city he rebuilt the cathedral, and perhaps designed the castle, since the great keep on the Medway has a sister's likeness to the great keep on the Thames. His works in London were—the White Tower, the first St. Peter's Church, and the Old Barbican, afterward known as the Hall Tower, and now used as the Jewel-house. "HENRY III., a Prince of epical fancies, as "Corffe," "Conway," "Beaumaris," and many other fine poems in stone attest, not only spent much of his time in the Tower, but much of his money in adding to its beauty and strength. ADAM DE LAMBURN was his master mason; but HENRY was his own chief clerk of the works. The Water gate, the embanked wharf, the Cradle tower, the Lantern, which he made his bedroom and private closet, the Galleyman tower, and the first wall, appear to have been his gifts. But the [illegible] boy, not content with giving stone and piles to the house in which he dwelt, enriched the chambers with frescoes and sculpture, the chapels with carving and glass; making St. John's chapel in the White tower splendid with saints, St. Peter's church on the Tower Green musical with bells. In the Hall tower, from which a passage led through the Great hall into the King's bedroom in the Lantern, he built a tiny chapel for his private use—a chapel which served for the devotion of his successors until HENRY VI. was stabbed to death before the cross. Sparing neither skill nor gold to make the great fortress worthy of his art, he sent to Purbeck for marble, and to Caen for stone. The dabs of lime, the spatule of flint, the layers of brick, which deface the walls and towers in too many places, are of either earlier or later times. The marble shafts, the noble groins, the delicate traceries, are HENRY's work. Traitor's gate, one of the noblest arches in the world, was built by himself; in short, nearly all that is pure in art is traceable to his reign.

ELINOR LA BELLE.

It is London in the reign of that HENRY the Builder, who loved to adorn the fortress in which he dwelt. Whose barge is moored at yon stair, with the royal arms? What men are those with tabard and clarion? Who is that proud and beautiful woman, her fair face fired with rage, who steps into her galley, but whose foot appears to scorn the plank on which it treads? She is the Queen; wife of the great builder; ELINOR of Provence, called by her minstrels ELINOR la Belle. A poetess, a friend of singers, a lover of music, she is said to have brought song and art into the English Court from her native land. The first of our laureates came in her train. She has finished the palace with jest and joust, with tinkle of citherns, with clang of horns. But the Queen has faults, for which her gracious talent and her peerless beauty fail to atone. Her greed is high, her anger ruthless. Her Court is filled with an outcry of merchants who have been mulcted of queen-geld, a wrangle of friars who have been robbed by her kith and kin, a roar of tiremen and jewelers clamorous for their debts, a murmur of knights and barons protesting against her loans, a clatter of poor Jews objecting to be spoiled. Despite her gifts of birth and wit, ELINOR LA BELLE is the most unpopular princess in the world. She has been living at the Tower, which her husband loves; but she feels that her palace is a kind of jail; she wishes to get away, and she has sent for her barge and watermen, hoping to escape from her people, and to breathe the free air of her Windsor home. Will the Commons let her go? Proudly her barge puts off. The tabards bend and the clarions blare. But the Commons, who wait her coming on London Bridge, dispute her passage and drive her back with curses, crying "Drown the witch! Drown the witch!" Unable to pass the bridge, ELINOR has to turn her keel, and, with passionate rage in her heart, to find her way back. Her son, the young and fiery EDWARD, never forgets this insult to his mother; by-and-by he will seek revenge for it on Lewes field; and by mad pursuit of his revenge, will lose the great fight and imperil his father's crown.

FIRST ESCAPE FROM THE TOWER.

The first offender ever lodged within its walls contrived to escape from his guards, to let himself down from a window, and to slip through the postern to his boat. This bold offender was that RALPH of Durham, called the Firebrand and the Lion, who, for many years, had been treasurer and justiciar to the Norman kings. On the death of RUFUS he was seized by the Commons until the new king's pleasure should be known about him; and HENRY the Scholar, who had good deeds rather than good rights to befriend him in his contest with ROBERT for the crown, sent the unpopular prelate to the Tower. HENRY was not inclined to harshness; and RALPH, though lodged in the keep which he had helped to build, was treated like a guest. He lived in the upper rooms, on the tier now known as the banqueting floor; his rooms having plenty of space and light, a good fireplace, a private closet, and free access to St. John's Chapel. WILLIAM DE MANDEVILLE, Constable of the Tower, was appointed his keeper, and two shillings a day were paid from the King's exchequer for his diet. He was suffered to have his own servants and chaplains in his room, and to send out for such wines and meats as his stomach craved and his purse could buy. One of the richest men in England, he could buy a good deal; one of the cleverest men in England, he could scheme a long way. But before resorting to his money and his wits in self-defence, RALPH tried how far he could reckon on the virtues of his pastoral staff. A bishop was not only a baron of the realm, but a prince of the universal Church. No doubt he had exercised lay functions, acting as a financier, sitting as a judge; but still he was a priest, on whom secular laws were held to have no binding force. On this ground he appealed to ANSELM, then Lord Primate, as to his brother and his chief. ANSELM, who had just come back from that exile into which he had been driven by RALPH and his master, was in no saintly humor. "Out on this caitiff," cried the Lord Primate, "I know him not, neither as brother nor as priest." ANSELM took the part of HENRY, whom his flock was beginning to call Gaffer Goodrich, and to love with exceeding warmth on account of Goody MAUD, the young Saxon Princess whom he had taken from a convent to make his wife. Failing in this appeal RALPH took counsel with his wits. The stout Norman knights who kept guard in his chamber, were jolly fellows, fond of good cheer and lusty at a song. On this weakness he began to play. Sending for good wine, and giving orders to his cook, he invited to his table a belt of boisterous knights. When folks looked up at the keep, in which their enemy was caged, they saw lights in the windows rather late, and haply went to bed in the pious hope that their bad bishop was going quickly to his doom. At length his scheme was ripe. Asking the knights to supper he sent out for jars of wine; a potent liquor which, in due time, laid those warriors asleep on bench and floor. The time was Winter, (the date February, 1101,) and night came down quickly on the Tower. When the guards were all drunk, the sober bishop rose from his table, drew a long coil of rope from one of the jars, passed into the South room, tied his cord to the window shaft, and taking his crozier with him, let himself down. He was a fat, heavy man; the cord was rather short, and he fell some feet to the ground. But trusty servants who were in waiting picked him up, and hurried him away into a boat, by which he escaped, with his staff and his money, to France. The window from which he escaped is sixty-five feet from the ground.

MAUD, THE FAIR.

In the reign of King JOHN, the White Tower received one of the first and fairest of a long line of female victims, in that MAUD FITZWALTER, who was known to the singers of her time as MAUD the Fair. The father of this beautiful girl was ROBERT LORD FITZWALTER, of Castle Baynard on the Thames, one of JOHN's greatest barons; yet the King, during a fit of violence with his Queen, ISABELLA of Angouleme, fell madly into love with this young girl. As neither the lady herself nor her powerful sire would listen to his disgraceful suit, the King is said to have seized her at Dunmow by force, and brought her to the Tower. FITZWALTER raised an outcry, on which the King sent troops into Castle Baynard and his other houses; and when the baron protested against these wrongs his master banished him from the realm. FITZWALTER fled to France, with his wife and his other children, leaving his daughter MAUD in the Tower, where she suffered a daily insult in the King's unlawful suit. On her proud and scornful answer to his passion being heard, JOHN carried her up to the roof, and locked her in the round turret, standing on the northeast angle of the keep. MAUD's cage was the highest, chilliest den in the Tower; but neither cold, nor solitude, nor hunger, could break her strength. In the rage of his disappointed love, the King sent one of his minions to her room with a poisoned egg, of which the brave girl ate, and died.

The Execution of Harris, the Auburn Murderer.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Feb. 1.

The warrant of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN for the execution of HARRIS, the colored man convicted of murdering two elderly women at West Auburn in January, 1867, has been issued to the Sheriff of Knox County, and the prisoner will accordingly be executed at noon on Friday, the 12th day of February, inst., in the prison yard at Thomaston. Something has been said of the possibility of a recall of the warrant, or a reprieve, but it is now conceded that the Governor is decided in his views as to his duty, and that nothing short of legislative interposition will prevent the execution on the day proposed.

The Portland Press takes the ground that the Legislature has the right to interfere, and cites a decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that "there is always reserved to the supreme power of a State a right to [illegible] or remit a penalty which it has a right to inflict, and if legislation is necessary to effect the object, it is within the province of the Legislature to pass a law for that purpose." The Press quotes C. J. CHASE as saying that such a law would not be ex post facto. [illegible], however, it is said that a majority of the Legislature, as well as the Governor, are in favor of capital punishment, there is little doubt that HARRIS will be executed a week from next Friday.

ITALY.

The Season—A Festa Chiusa—The Religious Services—Changes in the French Ministry—The Political Situation—Cardinal Antonelli—Personal Intelligence—A Hunt—Velocipedomania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

Here, in the Eternal City, the year begins with a bright sun. We have, for the first time in many days, the fresh, bracing *tramontana*, which comes over the snow-crowned mountains, quickening the blood and invigorating the whole frame, while the glorious arch above is all deep, deep blue, unflecked by a single cloud. The nights are cold, with a slight frost, and here and there thin ice, which is not a common sight here. The difference between our more misty and these softer skies has been thus quaintly characterized—that at home it looks as if one might cut through and come to the white, while here there seems no limit to these depths of perfect blue. These first few days of January make one appreciate and feel especially thankful for the great boon of existence.

A FESTA CHIUSA.

The year begins with a *festa chiusa*, which is strictly observed, all the shops being closed, and services held in many of the churches, in commemoration of the circumcision of the Saviour. Among the Roman Princes and the foreign Ambassadors visits are interchanged; but our American custom of New-Year presents is adjourned to the *befana*, the evening before Twelfth Night, which is made a scene of great frolicking. A portion of the city, near the fine Piazza Navona, where no carriages are allowed to pass the streets, is filled with little booths well stocked with penny trumpets, drums, tambourines, rattles, jumping-jacks and other similar toys; and the fun consists in making as much noise as possible; while every now and then processions are formed, the leader, in grotesque costume, holding high a large jumping-jack, while his followers toot and drum and rattle to their hearts' content. Of course, there is a crowd. At about 11 o'clock the fun becomes fast and furious, and woe to the unfortunate *forestieri* who exhibit resentment at, or shrinking from, the din which is heard on all sides. That is the signal for a general rush at them at once, and all conceivable noises are poured into their ears, the performers dancing and shouting and laughing around their bewildered victims, whose only safety consists in doing likewise with as good a grace as possible, or in beating a speedy retreat. It is a good-natured, innocent sort of saturnalia, a prelude, in fact, to the merry-making of the carnival which this year begins with the first week of February, for Easter comes unusually early—on the 28th of March.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Of religious services during the past week, those at the Gesu, the Church of the Jesuits, were the most striking. The church is large, very rich in its marbles and other adornments, and the numerous lights around the high altar and the chancel were beautifully and effectively arranged. There was a crowded and distinguished attendance, tickets being issued for the reserved chairs, which filled pack up one-half of the great nave, while the rest of the church was open to all comers. The Pope, with his usual retinue, was present, passing between two rows of soldiers, and arriving just before the *Te Deum*, which was well sung by two fine choirs, each, with its separate organ, taking alternate parts of the music. When this was finished, there was a rush for the Piazza in front of the church, which was lined with soldiers, and already well filled with people, the Altieri and other adjacent palaces displaying red and gold hangings from all their windows. Unluckily, there was quite a heavy rain, but as the Pope came out of the church, and drove off with his gorgeous carriages, the bands struck up, the bells rang, and the crowd cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and cried, "*Viva il nostro santo padre*," and crossed themselves with some show of real enthusiasm. Since the late revolution in Spain the Jesuits of Rome have received large accessions to their numbers; and it was remarked by travelers who happened to come over the railroads at the time, that these prudent refugees had not started with empty hands, good large bags of silver dollars constituting a notable part of their not otherwise excessive baggage. During the past few days the new Spanish Minister, Señor PAREDES, has made his appearance, whether to be received by the Pope or not remains to be seen, though the Papal Nuncio is still at Madrid.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In the French Legation extensive changes are announced in consequence of the appointment of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ambassador remains, but the Secretaries, who were here and prominent during the late Garibaldi fiasco, retire—though it is given out from the Vatican that there will be no essential change in the policy of France as to the Roman question. The threatened difficulties between Turkey and Greece are looked upon here with apprehension; for once apply the match, and who can tell what general explosion may not follow? A war anywhere in Europe would lead to complications and involve consequences which the Pontifical Government certainly desires to avoid, for the continued existence of the temporal power hangs upon too slender a thread to risk any fresh disturbances.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

In company with Mr. LONGFELLOW, who is much *fêted* here, his brother-in-law, Mr. APPLETON, Mr. JOHN C. CRUGER, of New-York, Mr. GEO. W. CHILDS and Mr. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, and Mr. HOOKER, I had a pleasant interview, by special appointment, with the Cardinal Secretary of State. His handsome rooms are *au troisième* in the Vatican, just above those of the Pope, and overlooking all Rome; and they are filled with pictures, bronzes and other objects of art, for in this, as in political affairs, ANTONELLI is very much interested. We had an easy, animated conversation of over half an hour, the Cardinal speaking French fluently, though with an unmistakable Italian accent. He talked of Rome with its treasures of statutes, pictures and marbles, of the progress of our own country, and the gratifying exhibition of a determination to reduce and discharge the debt, of the vast and universal expenditure throughout Europe in maintaining large armies "to preserve peace," which had become almost as costly as making war, and his courteous, easy manners and agreeable conversation impressed us all. He was especially pleased to see Mr. LONGFELLOW, of whose poems he was not ignorant, for though not speaking, he understands English. Among other curiosities, the Cardinal has the largest collection extant of specimens of marbles from all parts of the world—the United States, of course, included, from Vermont to California—and he mentioned, with admiration, our green marble as resembling the verd-antique, by which name, in fact, it is now known in commerce. The collection embraces over 3,000 specimens, all about four inches long, two and a half wide, and half an inch thick, well polished, with—on the back of each—a label describing it, and has been the work of a lifetime, for he began it, as he told us, in his early youth. In other drawers, all carefully arranged, there are innumerable ancient rings, lockets, seals, precious stones, and jewelry, and other treasures of art, among them a gold chain of perhaps a dozen strands, of exquisite fineness and workmanship, from which was suspended a little golden locket. This was a scent bottle, the stopper being kept tight in its place by an ingenious arrangement of rings, through which the chains passed; was of Etruscan workmanship, anterior to Rome, and probably some 3,000 years ago adorned the neck of some fair Tuscan lady. The utmost skill of the present day cannot excel, if equal, the workmanship of this beautiful relic of ancient art. The whole collection is carefully arranged in flat drawers, in cases shutting with folding doors, and entirely looked after by the Cardinal himself, who permits no one to touch [illegible] his [illegible].

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. MACPHERSON, whose photographic studio has been one of the most attractive institutions of Rome, invited most of the resident artists, with their friends, to see the Old Year out at his house. It was a pleasant gathering; for while of our countrymen we had RANDOLPH, ROGERS, HEALY, IMOGIER, BUCHANAN READ, FREEMAN, INMAN, COLEMAN and others, there was also LEIGHTON, the Royal Academician, fresh from Egypt and the Pyramids, and BRENNAN, with his reminiscences of beautiful Capri, and RICHMOND, one of the most promising of England's younger artists, with other travelers from all parts of the world abroad, to tell of their different experiences. Later there was an adjournment to the American Club, where BUCHANAN READ, in his best vein, recited two of his own poems, "Drifting," and "Sheridan's Ride," which were received with long and loud applause.

A HUNT.

The hunt, on Monday, at the Tor de Tre Teste, was the most successful of the season in point of attendance, certainly, and from the nature of the ground, those who had driven out in carriages were fortunate enough to see a good run, which ended in the fox doubling and getting safely to earth close by the tent, and almost among the spectators. There were many ladies riding, a score or more of pink coats, and a field of over a hundred following the hounds. It was a lovely day, with capital ground, the campagna dotted here and there with picturesque old ruins, and in the distance the Alban and Sabine ranges, with the still further snow-crowned mountains to fill up the picture on one side, while back of us the sculptured saints on the top of the Lateran stood out in bold relief against the clear blue sky—and crowning all, the glorious dome of St. Peter's. At the previous meeting, one of those rare accidents occurred, the possible exposure to which adds to the pleasurable excitement of hunting here. An Englishman, who had been for some time riding hard, had dismounted to unbuckle the girths of his saddle, and while walking along, leading his horse by the bridle, he felt a sudden check, and turning quickly saw his horse's hind legs sink under him, until with a scream of agony most human in its despairing tones—he disappeared entirely. The horse could be heard as he went down deeper and deeper, till he must have reached the bottom of what proved to be one of the old wells, which, covered over with vegetation, give no warning of the danger until it is too late to guard against it. The opening was so narrow that the saddle was forced off the animal's back as he scraped down, and while it was a fortunate escape for the rider, there seems to have been no means of extricating the poor beast, who was therefore left to his horrible fate.

VELOCIPEDE MANIA.

Following the example of Paris and New-York, we have a few velocipedes here, but it is not easy to find a sufficient stretch of level country for them, and then I fancy, too, the exercise of the legs is of rather too arduous a nature to suit this indolent race. There are one or two adventurous performers of an afternoon on the Pincian, where they attract great notice and many curious comments; but the space is too limited and the carriages too thick to admit of their being much used there, except in the mornings, when the fashionable resort is given up to nurses and children. On a bright afternoon, especially on music days, three times a week, there is a perfect jam of equipages, whose course is regulated by the mounted dragoons, who allow of no deviation from the prescribed line. With the crowd of pedestrians it makes a very pretty sight; and then, too, from the platform overlooking the Piazza del Popolo, there is, perhaps, as good an opportunity as anywhere in Rome of seeing the wonderful coloring as the sun sinks to rest in his canopy of clouds just behind St. Peter's, and pours a golden glory upon the dome, the angel which surmounts St. Angelo and the whole city. As the bells of the innumerable churches ring out the Ave Maria there is a general exodus, and the Pincian is left to the sole care of its few and faithful sentinels. K.

CONFISCATED REBEL PROPERTY.

Test Case in Louisiana—Property Mortgaged to J. P. Benjamin.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Jan. 31.

Some of our professional readers may remember that proceedings were instituted last Spring by the heirs of Mrs. MICOU, in the United States District Court in this State, having for their object the setting aside of the decree of confiscation of certain property in Jefferson Parish, mortgaged, in the year 1862, by J. P. and JOSEPH BENJAMIN in favor of Mrs. ANNA MICOU (widow of the late W. C. MICOU, an eminent lawyer of this city) but condemned as forfeited to the United States, in accordance with the prayer of libel filed against J. P. BENJAMIN, under the act of Congress of July 16, 1862. The United States Court in August, 1868, set aside and annulled this decree of condemnation, so far as the mortgage interests of Mrs. MICOU's heirs were concerned, and restored them to their mortgage rights upon the property. The decree, however, was not made final, a reservation having been made, allowing the United States, until the 1st of November last, to file additional briefs on a reargument. The United States Government has not availed itself of this reservation, but L. MADISON DAY, the purchaser of the property, has resisted the operation of the annulling decree, and seeks to hold on to the property. He presented further argument to the Court why he should not be divested of the possession and ownership of the property thus acquired by him, and this matter is yet under advisement with the Court.

But another and distinct proceeding has been instituted by Mrs. MICOU's heirs in the District Court for the parish of Jefferson, where the property lies, by which they seek to enforce their mortgage against it. Here too they are met by L. MADISON DAY, who contends he purchased an indefeasible title to the property from the Marshal of the United States at the sale ordered by Judge DURELL under the confiscation proceedings, and that the MICOU heirs lost their opportunity of declaring their interest under the mortgage held by them by failing to make opposition during the interval between the sale and its confirmation. He contends that a monition having been published, calling upon all parties in interest to come forward and show cause why the title should not vest in him, and no one having appeared, his right to own the property cannot now be questioned. He has brought forward a great many authorities going to show that proceedings *in rem*—that is, against the thing, the property, as contradistinguished from a suit against the person—are good against all the world when the legal formalities have been observed, and he says they have been.

The case has been argued by Mr. DAY for himself, and by Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL for the MICOU heirs, and it is expected that a decision will be pronounced by the Judge of the District Court in Jefferson Parish at an early day.

We have stated the grounds upon which the purchaser claims to hold this property as against Mrs. MICOU's mortgage, of which he asserts the proceedings in confiscation against BENJAMIN divested her. Having been favored with a perusal of the masterly argument of Judge CAMPBELL, we think our readers, or such of them as are interested in these confiscation proceedings, will be gratified by our publishing them. We are therefore tempted to lay before them this abstract:

1. Under his first proposition, Judge CAMPBELL contended that no estate or right of Mrs. ANNA D. MICOU or her heirs could be affected, impaired or destroyed in any proceedings under the act, because of any offence committed by JUDAH P. BENJAMIN; nor could any estate or right of JOS. BENJAMIN be affected by them. They were not bound to come into Court at all. Counsel quoted on this point Van Horne's Lessee *vs.* Dorrance, 2 Dallas, 302; Corland *vs.* Dean, 4 Mason, 175; Wilkinson *vs.* Leland, 2 Peters, 627; Beach *vs.* Woodhall, Peters, C. C. R., 2; Higgerson *vs.* Mein, 4; Cranch, 415; 5 Binney, 154; 4 Peters, S. C. R., 1.

2. Conceding, however, for the sake of the argument that plaintiffs might have been divested of their mortgage by the operation of the Confiscation law, he contended no sufficient notice had been given to plaintiffs, and no opportunity offered them to appear and defend their interests. See case of Sawyer *vs.* Insurance Company, 12 Mass. 291, 3 Sumner Rep. 600.

3. It was further shown and argued that there were misdescriptions of the property in the libel, the advertisements and the monition which were of a character not to put the MICOU heirs on inquiry, and these documents were sufficiently defective to vitiate the whole proceedings. See case of Ludlow's Heirs, 3 Ham., 553; 2 Howard, 43; 32 Barbour, 257.

4. It was further argued that the Confiscation act was a criminal proceeding and that the fact of Mr. BENJAMIN's guilt was not found by a jury as required by the Constitution of the United States. The judgment of condemnation was founded on the default and contumacy of J. P. BENJAMIN, who failed to appear, and no judgment of condemnation under a criminal statute can be pronounced in the absence of the party to be affected. No such thing was ever heard of as a default in criminal proceedings. Default is not confession in a criminal case.

5. The property was not seized under orders from the President as required by the act, nor was the fact of guilt found by that branch of the Court which alone can find facts in trials for crimes.

To rebut the argument of defendant, plaintiff's counsel quoted Page *vs.* Generes, 6 An., 549; 3 Allen, Mass. Rep., 29; 10 Bos. 231; 10 L., 496; 11 S. and R., 428. And to show that these proceedings should not have been brought on the Admiralty side of the Court, the following cases were quoted: Insurance Co. *vs.* the United States, 6 Wallace, 760; Armstrong Foundry, 6 W., 767; United States *vs.* Hart, 6 W., 770.

This case being a test case, a good deal of interest is felt in the result.

Andrew Johnson and Tennessee.

From the Memphis Post, Jan. 27.

It will be remembered that the *Avalanche* some time since, in a lengthy editorial, brought out ANDREW JOHNSON as the Conservative candidate for Governor. Yesterday's Nashville special to that journal says that it is now authoritatively announced from Washington that ANDY is anxious to enter the Gubernatorial race. His endless offers of office and [illegible] of Tennessee Republicans within the past few weeks [illegible] to that he was not satisfied with the incalculable injury he has inflicted upon the nation, but was hoping to bring our Commonwealth again under his malign influence. It becomes the Republican Party to guard against his insidious approaches. We have men in our ranks who, from their pretended Republicanism, hope to furnish him with powerful cooperation. Such traitors must be spotted, and their power for evil promptly destroyed.

THE SOUTH.

Views of a Reconstructed Rebel Officer.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives the subjoined account of an interview with an officer in the Confederate army, Gen. LONGSTREET we suppose being the officer alluded to:

Walking down Pennsylvania-avenue to-day on my usual trip to the Capitol, I fell in with an ex-Confederate officer, who carved his name high on a hundred battle-fields of treason, but who, since the unholy war ceased, has renounced the errors of his way in the same full, manly spirit with which he fought, and has accepted the decrees of fate and of Congress with a hearty and yet a dignified submission. He was exceedingly cordial and communicative, full of hope for the future, and glowingly sanguine that the South, purified from the blight of human slavery and recognizing the equal rights of all men, would grow, and flourish, and blossom all over, like unto a second land of promise.

"General," said I, "what more peril have these obstructionists at the South undergone, what more suffering have they endured, what more bravery have they shown, that they should revile you for the frank renewal of your loyalty to the Government?"

"None," he exclaimed.

"Then why not follow your example," I inquired, "and give us the fruits for which we fought?"

"Simply," said he, "because you of the North—I rather mean your Administration—made a wrong start when the war ended. If vigorous means of reconstruction had been put in force when the Confederate armies surrendered, there would be no obstructionists now. It was the dallying policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, tolerated too long by your people, that fed the spirit of the South with false hopes of recovering the supremacy they had lost, and while these false hopes prevailed, it required no small amount of moral courage to take the stand that I did. Up to the 3d of last November this same delusion existed, and had SEYMOUR and BLAIR had been elected, good-bye to peace and reconstruction at the South."

"But GRANT will set all things right down there," I observed.

"Yes," he responded, "*the entire sensible mass of the Southern people secretly rejoice at GRANT's election.* I myself am growing in favor with them every day, which is an excellent sign, and but for the infernal tyranny of politicians, who will hold on as long as a breath of popularity remains to the most fossilized or exploded political theories, my ranks would be more largely recruited."

"General, I presume you have seen GRANT since you arrived in Washington?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," he answered, with a smile of pleasant recollection, "we dined together. We talked over our battles, and had a very agreeable evening."

"What opinion did you form of GRANT?" I modestly inquired.

"Very favorable indeed," he returned. "GRANT to my mind is the *beau ideal* of a soldier's companion. To explain this to you I might lay it down as a rule that a soldier detests long sentences of rhetoric,—he prefers a short, nimble mode of expression, and likes a man of general information who is not a bore. GRANT has not read very extensively, but it is amazing how clear and precise he is on every subject. His mind would appear to flash across a question like lightning over the wire, and then after a brief pause he gives you his opinion in the simplest words, but in the tersest form. It is all a mistake about his reticence. In public he is taciturn, but meet him, as I did, in social conversation, and under the convivial cloud of a cigar, and no man living can be more entertaining than GRANT; at least to my mind he appeared so, and I had no favors to ask. GRANT thinks deeply, but talks little on what he meditates most. You will find him develop his policy, and be assured it will be a grand one, in detail, as a general develops his plan of battle. Under his Administration this country will take a bound forward and achieve a degree of prosperity beyond our most sanguine expectations."

"I begin to think, General," said I, as we were drawing near the Capitol gates, "that you and Gen. GRANT must have been talking over your old campaigns in Mexico, and looking into the horoscope of that country's destiny."

"Well, I confess," he replied, "we did talk a little about Monterey and Chapultepec, but I can't positively say if he looked into the horoscope, though I know I did. It has been an old dream of mine that Mexico is bound to be ours, and I hope before I die to pitch my tent somewhere in her pleasant valleys."

TEXAS.

The Preservation of Peace—Order by Gen. Canby.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order dividing the State of Texas into districts or posts, to each of which a commander with a sufficient military force is assigned. This is done to secure a prompt and faithful execution of the laws, and to give to all persons full protection in their rights in cases where the civil authorities fail to give such protection, and to insure the speedy suppression of insurrection, disorder and violence. In cases of insurrections, &c., post commanders are invested with full control over the sheriffs, constables, marshals and police officers, and for the protection of individuals the commanders are invested with all the powers of county justices and police magistrates of city.

The commanders are instructed to report promptly each case in which they have taken jurisdiction, with such full statements as will enable the Commanding-General to determine whether persons held for trial should be brought before a military tribunal or a civil court. Citizens committed for trial may be admitted to bail upon good and sufficient sureties, provided the offence with which they are charged is bailable under the laws of the State.

The commanders are instructed to act, as far as possible, by and through the civil authorities, giving them their support and all needful assistance, and they are directed not to interfere with the ordinary course of procedure unless these authorities refuse or fail to act, or unless there be satisfactory evidence that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the civil Courts. Gen. CANBY says:

"The laws of this State in relation to the prevention of crime and the arrest of criminals are comprehensive and explicit. The duties of magistrates and peace officers are clearly defined, and the powers of both are ample. These powers must be fully exercised whenever it is necessary for the preservation of order or the enforcement of the law. In this the civil will be supported and aided by the military authority; but the duties assigned to the post commanders must not be construed as in any way relieving the civil officers from the full and exact performance of all the duties devolved upon them by the laws of the State. The Commanding-General hopes that all good citizens will unite in giving the officers of the State such moral support; and, when necessary, such physical aid as will not only secure the enforcement of the law and avoid the necessity for military interference, but give to all that sense of security in their rights of person and property which is so essential to the preservation of quiet and order and the material prosperity of any community."

A. H. Stephens' Advice to Southern Youth.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Press, Jan. 30.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS was in conversation with the family of a friend in Warren County, when the sudden misfortunes and reduction to poverty of many young Georgians became the subject of discussion. Abandoning the State, and other remedies, were suggested, to all of which Mr. STEPHENS replied, by advising all to stick to old Georgia, and declared, with that eloquent emphasis for which he is noted: "If these young gentlemen will labor as hard as I did when a young man success will crown their efforts."

A Battle Only Half Won.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

Editors Montgomery Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: I have lately had much more notoriety than has been agreeable to me, and I would not now intrude upon the public notice from considerations personal only to myself, but I cannot consent for a distinguished fellow-citizen to be misrepresented in any effort to exonerate me. Judge RICE has not attempted to inveigle me—an unsuspecting rustic youth—by artfully employing

"The seeming truth which cunning times put on
To entrap the wisest."

He has only displayed the high qualities of gentlemanly courtesy and personal kindness. His letter was presented to me at night on the railroad, and was hurriedly read in a very imperfect light, but I do not suppose that, even under such circumstances, I should have mistaken its purport if I had not been satisfied, from a previous conversation with its author, that its position in regard to the status of negro suffrage in Alabama was one of acquiescence rather than approval.

When my letter to Judge RICE was written I had not so much as heard of the "Third Party Movement," and my declaration of a determination to give National and State Administrations "a fair trial" was but the expression of a long settled conviction that the true policy of Democrats is quietly to acquiesce in the present condition of affairs, until some issue is presented on which they can successfully go before the country. If no such issue is ever presented—if the administrations of President GRANT and Gov. SMITH should be just and patriotic, it would certainly furnish the most satisfactory occasion of universal rejoicing; but if, on the contrary, a noble patriotism, rising superior to party, discovers in these administrations hurtful innovations, iniquitous legislation, and infernal combinations against the liberties and honor of our people, it will be our imperative duty to oppose them with all the skill, energy and power at our command.

Very respectfully, C. A. BATTLE.

A Strange Story of Outrage—Shameful Treatment of a Young Girl.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Feb. 2.

Last Friday a girl about fourteen years of age, named SARAH VAN SICKLE, from Perry County, we are informed, came to this city from Groveport. She is a rather good-looking little thing, entirely ignorant of the ways and vices of the world, believing implicitly whatever is told her, and says she is an orphan. She came here in search of employment. Shortly after her arrival she was made the subject of a series of outrages unequaled in the history of this city. A man, under pretence of engaging her to wait on his sick wife, took her to a house of ill-fame, from which, because she refused to prostitute herself, she was driven out. She was then taken to another house of the same character, the keeper of which, to her praise be it said, became her friend and advised her to leave that neighborhood. Again she was on the streets homeless and friendless and unknown. But she was followed by a party of ruffians who were determined on her ruin. One of these met her in the street and engaged her to work for him in the country. When they had got about a mile from the city this thing in man's shape assaulted her and attempted to outrage her person. But she fought him like a heroine, and her cries bringing relief, she was rescued and brought to this city. This was on Sunday. The gentleman to whom she artlessly related her story advised her to enter a complaint against the women who first harbored her; and she did so. At her request she was provided with lodgings in the calaboose until yesterday morning.

Yesterday two men accosted her on the street, said they had heard her story and wished to befriend her. They had found a home for her, they said, and she believed them. They took her out South Public-lane to a piece of woods east of the graveyard, and there these two ruffians again attempted her ravishment. Her cries brought a German to her rescue, and on his getting over the fence he saw her bleeding at the nose and mouth, and one of the villains attempting to force a handkerchief in her mouth to stop her cries. The other turned upon the German and threatened to kill him if he did not leave. Frightened, he ran off, and got assistance. When he returned the men and girl were gone, and no signs were found of them. Shortly afterward she went to the house of Lieut. BUSH, of the City Police, and stated that she escaped from the men just after the German went away. At her request she was sent to the county infirmary to pass last night, and measures will be taken this morning to get her with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Rights of Railroad Passengers.

We have already stated that the suit of Judge GODDARD, of Maine, against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company was decided in Portland on Tuesday, the jury awarding him $4,000 damages. The Portland papers give the facts of the case as follows:

Judge GODDARD purchased a ticket to Danville Junction and started to visit his family, then residing in Auburn. The afternoon train was very long, and, as usual, one JACKSON was detailed to take the tickets of passengers leaving the train before Mr. WHITNEY, the regular conductor, came through. Judge GODDARD, having some business at Falmouth, stepped out, and at the request of JACKSON, handed him his ticket. Upon his return, JACKSON again approached where he was sitting and demanded his ticket, and upon Judge GODDARD's replying that he gave it to him when he left the car, told the Judge that he lied, and falling into an ungovernable passion, committed an assault upon him, shaking his fists in his face, threatening to beat his brains out, and using the most threatening language. He continued this for some twenty minutes, when the train approached Cumberland and he desisted.

It was admitted by Mr. BARNES, the Company's solicitor, that an assault of the most wanton, brutal and outrageous type had been perpetrated by one of their servants on a peaceable passenger who had paid his fare, and was sitting quietly in their car and under their protection, and that, too, without provocation; neither was it denied that JACKSON was authorized to demand and receive tickets in WHITNEY's absence. But he contended that the Company was not liable for the assault, because they had not authorized it and had no knowledge of it until after it was over. It was a mere private affair between Judge GODDARD and HIRAM JACKSON, only that and nothing more, argued Mr. BARNES with much ingenuity and ability.

Upon this point the Court instructed the jury that if JACKSON made the assault from motives of private ill-will and revenge, the defendant Company could not be liable; but if, at the time of the assault, he was authorized to demand and receive the plaintiff's ticket, having demanded and received it, he pursued the plaintiff into the car under the pretence that the ticket had not been surrendered; intended to exercise his authority to ascertain whether or not the plaintiff had surrendered his ticket, or was attempting fraudulently to ride in the cars without paying his fare, and in so doing permitted himself to become excited, and made the assault described by the plaintiff and his witness, he (JACKSON) would be acting in the course of his employment so as to make the defendant Company liable, and that the plaintiff would be entitled to recover not only such damages as would be full and just compensation for the injuries thus inflicted upon him, but such further punitory damages as would serve for an example and tend to protect travelers against similar assaults in the future.

The Newburyport "Fire-Bug."

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 4.

By this entomological name the citizens of Newburyport are wont to speak of the incendiary who for the past two years or more has disturbed their peace and eluded all attempts to detect him. His activity during the present winter has been greater than ever, but the damage he has occasioned has not thus far corresponded with the frequency and persistency of his attempts to do mischief. The method employed by the incendiary is novel. His kindling apparatus consists of a wooden box, about four inches square and fifteen inches long, with covered top and bottom, lined at the top and sides with tin, and having on one side, near the bottom, a hole for the fire to issue from. In this box a candle is placed, surrounded at the bottom with combustible materials, saturated with inflammable oil. When the candle has burned so low that these materials are ignited, the flame issues from the aperture in the box, and comes in contact with the woodwork of the building, which has previously been saturated with oil. Generally the box is placed against the outside of the building intended to be destroyed; but when access is easily obtained, it is placed upon the inside. It is supposed that the incendiary comes forth with his box at about 6 o'clock in the evening, when the factory operatives are going to their homes, and he can pass most easily without observation; and the time required for his infernal machine to take effect varies with the condition of the atmosphere, the direction of the wind, or some other circumstance whose effect he cannot always closely calculate. The first of these boxes secured by the city authorities was found on the night of Dec. 15, 1867. Since that date, nearly a dozen of them, in various stages of combustion, have been placed in the office of Mr. FITZ, the City Marshal; and the number entirely consumed is probably as large as those discovered in season to be saved. These boxes are all similar in shape, are made of the same kind of materials, and their skillful construction shows that they are the work of a practiced hand.

American Social Science Association.

From the Albany Journal, Feb. 6.

The Association was organized in the Fall of 1865, and has for its purposes "the advancement of education, the prevention and repression of crime; the reformation of criminals, and the furtherance of public morality; the adoption of sanitary regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on questions of economy, trade and finance." These objects are comprehensive and important. A general meeting of the Association will be held at the Agricultural Hall, in this city, on the 17th and 18th instant. At the first session, on the evening of the 17th, there will be an opening Address by the Chairman of the Albany Committee, JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr., and during the session several papers on topics now agitating the public will be read by eminent gentlemen. The following are their titles: "Address on the work of the Association," by the President, SAMUEL ELIOT, LL. D.; a paper on "University Education," by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH; a paper on "The Cattle Disease Commission," by Hon JOHN STANTON GOULD; a paper on "The Supervision of Public Charities," by F. B. SANBORN; a paper on "Model Lodging-houses," by CHARLES L. BRACE; an address, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY; a paper on "Protection of the Ballot," by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., and a paper on "Higher Education," by the President of the Association. This meeting will attract many of the most learned scholars and profound thinkers of our nation, who will receive a cordial welcome by our citizens.

The Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Jan. 29.

Quite an excitement occurred in financial circles yesterday over the closing of the Merchants' National Bank, in this city, and the suspension of payments. The liabilities of the bank, that is the amount due to individual and Government depositors, is $425,000; of that amount about $175,000 is due to individuals. The Cashier of the bank is confident of being able to resume payments within fourteen days. It is certainly to be hoped that his expectations will be realized, for in many instances it is the depositors' all, and failing to get it will in some cases cause permanent and in many temporary embarrassments. We omitted to state that the assets of the bank exceeds its liabilities $50,000, but it is quite probable that a portion of this amount could not be made available at present. We shall not speculate on this point now but will await further developments. We will state that the Government will [illegible] any event, lose, as the bank issue is fully secured by deposits with the United States Treasurer at Washington. Col. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer, has addressed us the following note, which explains itself:

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, }
Little Rock, Jan. 28, 1869. }

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have the honor to inform the citizens of Arkansas that prior to the suspension of the Merchants' National Bank all indebtedness to the State of Arkansas was amply secured from loss.

HENRY PAGE, Treasurer.

The following telegraphic dispatch to Mr. CLARK, Cashier, has also been handed us for publication:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.

Charles A. Clark, Cashier:

All depositors shall be paid if I have to do it individually. You can use my steamboat stock, lands, mail pay, and property in Kansas to purchase stock from my friends if dissatisfied. This is an awful blow on me from which I suffer terribly. Pay depositors when you can in notes, bonds or anything the bank has. How much will it take in cash. (Signed.) ALEX. McDONALD.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Union Republican State Central Committee assembled at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1869, there being a very large attendance of its members. After a full interchange of opinions, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the next Union Republican State Convention shall be held in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That this Committee earnestly recommend the adoption of a proper Metropolitan Police bill, and request the Republican members of the Legislature to give to the measure an earnest and vigorous support.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Crawford, and Mr. BILLINGFELT, of Lancaster, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz.:

Whereas, Vigorous economy has been made a cardinal principle of the Republican Party; therefore,

Resolved, That we do sincerely desire that all persons occupying an official position shall have a due respect for the same in all their actions, believing that the future success of our party depends largely upon the strict observance of that principle.

G. A. GROW, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Secretary.

Matt. H. Carpenter on Female Suffrage.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.

In answer to a letter from Hon. D. E. MAXSON, of the Assembly, to MATT. H. CARPENTER, inquiring whether, in his remarks before the joint convention of the Legislature after his nomination, in speaking of the rights—suffrage, among other things—to which man was entitled as man, without distinction of birth-place, race, rank, color, &c., he also included "sex"—which was omitted from the speech, as revised by him and published—the following letter has been received:

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1, 1869.

Hon. D. E. Maxson:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th ultimo is received. In the speech to which you refer, I think I did employ the word "sex," as you recollect it. Whether I said it or not, *I meant it*. The present adjustment of the marital relations is a relic of barbarism, and has no better foundation in reason than the institution of slavery—viz.: *that might is right.* Truly yours,

MATT. H. CARPENTER.

Wendell Phillips on the Ballot.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has written the following reply to a letter upon the subject of giving the ballot to young men 18 years of age and upward:

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1869.

M. C. MENOIS, Esq.: *Sir:* Whoever is taxed has a right to vote: hence the movement you bring to my notice has a fair claim to public attention. I can, however, only wish you success. I have so much on my hands now that I must leave this work to others. Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BRIEF NOTES.

Seventeen divorces were decreed at the recent term of the Court in Bangor, Me.

A Philadelphia paper calls for penny contributions to the building fund of the Academy of Natural Sciences in that city.

The Wilmington *Post* says George Bushyhead, Chief of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, is going to Washington to negotiate for the purchase of lands in Alaska.

A New-Haven couple agreed to a divorce, and the man gave his wife a bond for $800, to be paid after the divorce was granted. Part of the programme was carried out, and now the man refuses to pay the bond, pleading there was no consideration, and that it is contrary to public policy, and void.

A dog in Auburn guarded for a whole day a wallet which his master dropped while going to his place of business. On the gentleman's return home at night the faithful animal pawed it from under the snow. An intelligent dog would have taken it in his mouth, and trotted after his master.

The Senior Class at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., were permitted to subject themselves to the temptations of Boston on Thursday. But the venerable Principal, Dr. TAYLOR, went with them to keep them, if possible, out of harm's way.

Hon. R. H. GLASS, of Virginia, having been charged with changing his political views, has written a letter admitting the truth of the charge. He says he has changed because events have changed. He adds that he shall cling no longer to the fallen fortunes of the Northern Democracy.

There was a lively little contest in an Ohio town recently, the "Christians" and the "sinners" vying with each other in contributing wood to the minister. The sinners won the belt.

Maryland papers say that the dredgers have nearly destroyed the oyster business in Miles and Choptank Rivers, the State law proving inadequate to protect the interests of the tongmen.

Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, has made a requisition on Gov. BROWNLOW for sixty young men in Memphis, charged with the destruction of the arms on the steamer *Hesper*. The Memphis rebel papers threaten bloodshed if the requisition is complied with.

Chicago papers say that the widow and other heirs of Senator DOUGLAS have no interest in the suit lately instituted to deprive the Chicago University of the benefits of his gift.

Miss MARIA M. STINNECKE, of Baltimore, recently deceased, left $90,000, out of $80,000 which she possessed, to charitable objects. Princeton College gets $6,000.

Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, Hon. JAMES SPEED, and other prominent citizens of Kentucky, have appealed to the several State Legislatures to appoint a National Cemetery Committee to erect monuments in the National Cemeteries.

The Baltimore *American* insists upon the genuineness of the confessions of ARNOLD and ATZERODT. It says it cannot explain why they were not used in the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT.

The two sorosis organizations in Chicago are at swords' points, and have called two Conventions, both to be held in Chicago on the 11th and 12th insts.

Some books for the use of the blind have been placed in the Boston public library, and the number will be increased should the demand warrant it.

A young man shot himself in a car on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad last Saturday, and the fact was not known by his fellow-passengers until the conductor came around to take his ticket and found him dead.

It is now asserted that there has been no defalcation in the Salem (Mass.) Post Office.

A sister of the late Ex-Gov. TOD died at Akron, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Some miscreant, on Tuesday evening, attempted to burn the Home for Friendless Children in Lancaster, Penn. The children, of whom there were about two hundred in the building, had nearly all retired to bed at the time.

A Cleveland paper thinks that between kleptomania and insanity the ten commandments are having a hard time of it.

A hotel-keeper in North Adams, Mass., has voluntarily sent a citizen of Utica fifty cents, the amount overcharged on his bill. He must be the honestest hotel-keeper in the country.

EDWIN R. HATCH, of Ohio, has revived his project to "shoot Niagara" in a rubber boat, for $20,000. He says he wants the money to launch an air-ship upon the gales of success, which may be his way of saying, to raise the wind.

New-Yorkers, having recently experienced rain, hail, snow, thunder, lightning and sunshine within twenty-four hours, will be gratified to learn from the Providence *Journal* that everything foretells the approach of a more genial season, and that the natural sequence of the elements seems still to be working in order.

New-Hampshire people think Ex-Gov. ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, is to be Gen. GRANT's Secretary of the Navy. He is an old shipmaster.

Virginia has paid $[illegible] of the $[illegible]000 interest due on its State debt.

The leading apothecaries in Maine ask the Legislature to pass a law providing for a Board of Examiners to inquire into the fitness of persons proposing to compound medicines.

Sixty children in the Soldiers' Children's Home in Trenton, [illegible] measles.

Treasurer CAMP, of St. Catherines, Canada, has decamped with $7,000 of the town's money.

A school is to be established in Richmond, Va., under the patronage of the Odd Fellows.

An Ohio lecturer is talking about ready-made men. It is suggested he should [illegible] take [illegible].

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1869.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The King of Greece has been unable to form a new Cabinet, and has recalled his old Prime Minister.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. GUINNESS, a member of Parliament from Dublin, has been unseated.

The Pope has forbidden the Prelates in Spain, who were elected to the Constitutional Cortes, to take seats in that body.

France promises to make speedy payment of one instalment of the Mexican debt.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, after disposing of some miscellaneous business, took up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the bill as passed by the House proposed to remove all legal restrictions from the President in regard to appointments to and removals from office, but the Senate Judiciary Committee had proposed an amendment authorizing the President to suspend civil officers at will subject to the approval of the Senate, and also empowering the President to remove the heads of departments. Mr. MORTON spoke in favor of a total repeal of the law. Mr. THAYER and several others favored its repeal, while the restrictions imposed by the Senate amendment were advocated by others. The debate was terminated by the expiration of the morning hour, when the Constitutional Amendment came up as unfinished business. Mr. DAVIS, who was entitled to the floor, being too weak to speak, Mr. DOOLITTLE addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed amendment. Mr. BAYARD followed on the same side of the question. Mr. HOWARD, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported what is known as the Pacific Railroad Omnibus bill. It was ordered printed. A resolution relative to counting the electoral vote of Georgia was ordered printed, as was also one in regard to the assault committed, on Friday, by Mr. DEMPSEY on Gen. DUNCAN, a clerk in the Patent Office. After some further debate on the Constitutional Amendment, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of private bills were reported from Committees and variously acted upon. Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the further increase of the public debt, and asked that it be printed, as he should call it up next week. It will be found in full in our regular Congressional report. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether all moneys arising from the sales of captured and abandoned property had been covered into the Treasury. The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed debate on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. BLAINE announced that in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the House on Friday, the Committee had submitted amendments which would reduce the appropriation $10,000,000. During the debate the action of Secretary STANTON in taking possession of Ford's Theatre, immediately after the assassination of President LINCOLN, was denounced by Mr. ELDRIDGE and defended by Mr. BLAINE. Various amendments to the bill were then offered and debated, but without disposing of it the Committee rose. The Committee on Military Affairs reported an amendment contemplating the reduction of the army by 10,000 men. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The excitement created at Fishkill Plains by the sudden death of some cattle has subsided, it having been discovered that they were poisoned, and were not victims of the cattle disease.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to set fire to the Children's Home at Lancaster, Penn. One of the inmates, a girl aged fourteen years, yesterday confessed to having done the deed, and also to having made a similar attempt ten days since.

Mr. GALUSHA A. GROW, who was injured a day or two since by a railroad accident on the Bloomsburg Railroad, has reached his home, and his injuries are pronounced not to be of a serious character. He was standing by the stove at the time of the accident, when the car was thrown from the track and rolled down an embankment. His clothing was nearly all burned from his body.

FRANCIS TOHLER, one of Pike's Opera troupe, was yesterday sentenced, by Justice DOWLING, in Special Sessions, to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $50, for assaulting ADOLPH BIRGFELD, the manager of the Company.

Great religious excitement prevails among the different denominations in Buffalo. Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, of this City, preach nightly to crowded audiences at the Pearl-street Methodist Church. A large number of converts have been made.

Representatives ARNELL, MULLINS and NUNN, of Tennessee, in a card, denounce as willful and malicious falsehoods the publications which connect them in any way with the School Fund fraud in that State.

The Governor and Legislature of Nevada are working in a most inharmonious manner. The Governor vetoed the Legislative Fund bill, the Legislature passed the bill over the veto, and now the Governor is striving to obtain an order restraining the Comptroller from paying the warrants drawn on him in accordance with the bill. In return the Legislature threatens the Governor with impeachment.

Right Reverend IGNATIUS MRAK, D. D., is to be consecrated Bishop of Marquette and Saulte Ste. Marie to-day at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Cincinnati. Archbishop PURCELL, who will conduct the services, will be assisted by Rev. Dr. LEFEVRE, Bishop of Detroit, and Rev. Dr. LUERS, Bishop of Fort Wayne Diocese. The sermon will be preached by Rev. F. X. WENINGER, S. J.

Deputy United States Marshal DONALDSON, of Utica, last week arrested JACOB STEINER, JOSEPH AVERY, NICHOLAS STUFFERS and NICHOLAS PORT, on the charge of running an illicit distillery in the woods in Lewis County, and, after an examination before Commissioner BOYCE, all four were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. They procured bail, save Mr. PORT, who, in default, went to jail. The whisky mill was found hidden beneath the floor of PORT's cabin.

GEORGE C. MORTON, agent of Adams' Express Company, at Ridgely, Md., on the line of the Delaware Railroad, is reported to have absconded a few days since with $2,000, intrusted to the Company by various parties for transportation.

The Hiawatha House and a frame building adjoining in McKeesport, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet in Troy to-morrow, Judge HOGEBOOM presiding, and it is understood that the trial of JOEL B. THOMPSON, for the murder of THOMAS H. BAILEY, will be moved on Tuesday morning by District-Attorney BAMBER. The trial will occupy several days, and it is understood that both sides have some witnesses who have not appeared at all in the case, to whose evidence much importance is attached. It will be a hard fight between the counsel, the list of whom embraces several prominent gentlemen.

A dispatch from Havana gives the latest news from St. Domingo. SALNAVE recently attacked and destroyed the town of Torbeck. He also bombarded and destroyed Port Salut, and captured the town of Aquin. The residents of Aux Cayes were very much frightened, and many of them fled to Jamaica.

Several years ago a young man in Milford, Mass., was divorced from his wife, who had previously borne a good reputation. She went away, engaged in an honorable employment, and returned recently with $1,000 saved from her earnings, which she offered to give him if he would forgive her. He accepted, and they have just been re-married.

The fall of the roof of St. Patrick's Hall, in Montreal, recently, was due to the mass of snow accumulated upon it during the late severe storm. Yesterday, the roof covering two new and unoccupied stores in the same city gave way from the same cause, carrying away four floors, clean to the cellar. Nothing but the bare walls of the building remain.

Mrs. LEONARD, an insane woman who was confined in the jail at Flint, Mich., set her clothes on fire Friday night, and was burned to death.

A fire broke out in one of the collieries of the Short Mountain Coal Company, above Millersburg, Pennsylvania, recently, but was temporarily kept in check until a force-pump and a sufficient quantity of hose arrived from Harrisburg, on Thursday, by means of which it is thought the burning mass of coal can effectually be quenched.

Gen. GRANT was yesterday visited by a large number of prominent persons, and by politicians without number. To their great disappointment he was absent from his hotel all the morning. In the afternoon he received the Lincoln Club and a delegation from the Republican Central Committee. In the evening he attended a dinner party given by Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

Yesterday, the jury in the Supreme Court Circuit, rendered a verdict for $35,000 damages against the Erie Railroad Company, in favor of CAMDEN C. DIKE, for injuries inflicted by the Port Jervis disaster.

Several fires occurred yesterday in the City. The principal fire took place at No. 18 Mulberry-street, a large building occupied as a picture-frame and moulding manufactory, and before the flames could be extinguished a loss of $140,000 had been inflicted.

The Committee having charge of the investigation into contested Assembly elections, resumed its sittings, yesterday, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and listened to a considerable amount of testimony on both sides of several cases.

Additional testimony was taken yesterday by Justice DOWLING, in the Pacific Railroad bond case, after which an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning was ordered.

FREDERICK BADEN and JOSEPH ROLL were yesterday convicted in the Court of General Sessions, of arson, and were sentenced to serve for ten years each in State Prison.

In this City, last week, there were 461 deaths, 204 marriages, and 335 births, according to official registry.

The Bremen bark *America*, which arrived here on Friday last, rescued the crew of the bark *Cuthbert*, and also that of the *Hiberata*, on the voyage hither, and landed them at the Azores.

Are We to be Cast Off?

There was a discussion in the State Legislature last week in reference to the government of New-York City. It hinged upon the "Commissions" that have been established by the State for the administration of City affairs—the Police, Health, Charity, Park, and so forth. Mr. KIERNAN argued that this mode of governing the City was injurious, costly and anti-Republican; while Mr. LA BAU showed that the welfare of the City required that its management should be kept as far as possible out of the control of the corrupt municipal authorities. Our Albany correspondent, in reporting the debate, says that the rural members of the Legislature "have got tired of being bored to death" every Winter about our City affairs, and that there is a growing sentiment among them in favor of abolishing the whole system of Commissions and "leaving New-York to go to the devil."

We are, of course, in favor of the Commissions, and we entreat the rural members not to be over hasty in depriving us of the advantages we enjoy under them. Their management of affairs is, on the whole, better than we had before their existence; and we are sure that after we have secured some reform in those that need it, we will be still more benefited by their continuance in power.

But at the same time, we would not have the country members to suffer the misery of being "bored to death" in order to save the City from "going to the devil." We have an idea that if the worst came to the wrost, and if the people here were driven to their own wits to find the agencies of self-government, they might possibly discover some means of salvation. We have an immense preponderance of respectable people in New-York. The trouble is that they are apathetic about the public interests, and do not take hold and control public affairs as they might very easily do. They are intent, each for himself, in private business affairs, in making money and spending it, in working, accumulating and wasting. There are here such splendid advantages in commerce, business and exchange, such unequaled opportunities of acquisition and enjoyment, that they cannot be induced to pay attention to the government of the municipality and the management of its great public interests. Were they to give a little attention to these,—were a small part of the energy and talent devoted to private ends to be turned to municipal administration, we should neither hear of imbecility nor corruption, and should be able to dispense entirely with the aid, in the way of government, that we receive from the rural members of the Legislature. It is because we have found it impossible to get the business men and the working men of the City to do their duty in these matters, that we have been compelled to resort to the discreditable expedient of asking the assistance of the State Legislature in the administration of our municipal affairs.

We have not much hope of stirring up our respectable classes to take a genuine interest in the City's affairs. For years we argued with them; and though things went from bad to worse, though corruption followed ruinous waste, and expenditures were piled up annually by millions, they remained in indifference. They gave the control to the lowest order of professional politicians, and surrendered their rights to those who had the least interest in the welfare of the City. How to bring them up to their duties, we are at a loss to know. But if by any means they could be stirred up, it would be by the rural members resolving in their wrath that the City should be "sent to the devil." For, in that case, the City might possibly determine not to obey, and so set about relieving itself from the disgrace which has always covered its local Government.

The New Professions—Need of Museums of Science.

The recent Governor of Massachusetts, in his valedictory address to the Legislature, made the following remarks on a subject, which is also of great importance to this State:

"Since a period so recent as to be within the remembrance of all of us, the line of distinction between what were called the learned professions and the other avocations of society have been in great measure effaced; or, perhaps I should rather say, various other avocations have come to share with these professions a degree of responsibility for the common welfare such as was not formerly recognized. With the development of manufactures and mines, of commerce, of railroads and telegraphs, a higher capacity to command, a clearer discretion in its exercise, and a more extensive education for its duties have become necessary. The various establishments of instruction in the natural sciences, (of which the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is the most conspicuous,) owe their development to this cause; and, in turn, they themselves foster and promote the very cause in which they had their origin. To conduct successfully almost any great manufacturing establishment to-day, requires from young men the practical application of a degree of scientific knowledge, which fifty years ago was possessed only by a few, and was acquired by them only as the result of long lives of study. And the same may be said concerning many other employments of our time.

"The Institute of Technology, at Boston, to whose funds the State has largely contributed, the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, and the Worcester School of Industrial Science, founded on a liberal scale by private munificence, are landmarks in the same line of progress. Although the first of these has been in operation less than three years, its influence is already felt by the whole community."

In the succeeding portions of his able address, Gov. BULLOCK shows the invaluable services rendered to the State by the Institute of Technology, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and the labors of Prof. AGASSIZ in the field of natural science.

There is no State which needs the best instruction in natural science, and popular aids for the study of this branch, so much as New-York. This City has become a vast manufacturing City. Manufactures of every description are extending into all the suburban districts; the professions are crowded and the natural tastes of our youth do not run toward collegiate and classical studies. There is a continual call for skilled young men in all mechanical arts—without sufficient supply—and this City is a kind of centre of the demand for the best-trained scientific heads in all practical departments. Here accumulates the capital which opens mines, builds railroads, starts new branches of manufacture and sustains inventions—and here must come the men who would manage the scientific departments of all these enterprises.

The old idea that there are just three professions for every youth starting in his career, or that every boy who is not suited for business must go to college, is pretty much exploded. As Gov. BULLOCK says, new professions of immense importance and of great attraction to the young are now being opened. The superintendence of mines, the application of science to practical life in the arts and in useful and ornamental inventions; the necessary researches in soils, rocks and minerals, which must precede important outlays of capital; the scientific branches of manufacture, and the artistic laying oút of public and private grounds, form an almost entirely new field of labor for young men. They are branches, too, which command high salaries, and some of them of a somewhat free and adventurous cast. Many boys are fitted for them who are not in the least adapted for commerce, business or the professions. Looked at also purely in an intellectual view, these branches stand now on a level with the old professions. Science leads the van of intellectual progress in this age. The most prominent intellects of the day are not the classical scholars or the lights of the pulpit and the bar; they are the great investigators in the field of natural science, the students of social and political economy, and those who have learned to apply the laws of nature to practical uses.

How does New-York satisfy this great tendency of the age? How does the commercial capital of the Union meet the demands of science? What have we here to train up our young men for these new professions, or even to give the masses who rule us the first rudiments of natural science?

We have indeed some sixpenny museums for children; a medley of animals in an old arsenal in the Park; some utterly unknown collections in the cellars of learned societies, and one small "School of Mines" in Columbia College. Beyond these we possess absolutely nothing, so far as we can recall. No Institute of Technology or Museum of Zoölogy, as in Boston, or Scientific School, as in Cambridge; certainly nothing like the Zoölogical Gardens, or South Kensington Museum, or British Museum of London, or the hundreds which might be mentioned in Paris and Berlin and Vienna and other continental cities.

With the enormous wealth concentrated here, and the vast demand for such facilities and means of popular education, our condition in this respect is simply disgraceful. There is not, with the exception of the "School of Mines," a single institution of this nature which is beyond what might be required in a second-rate Western village.

Our youth who have the honorable ambition to cut out new lines of advance for themselves, who have no talent for business, and do not like either law, medicine or theology as a profession, must go to Boston or New-Haven or Germany to fit themselves for the new professions. Our common people have no place in which they can study machinery, or animal life, or plants, or the structure of the earth, or any of the great facts in natural history. What more valuable thing for the culture and good habits of the masses could there be than such collections as are at Kew, or the South Kensington Museum, the Zoölogical Gardens and Crystal Palace of London? Why should Democracy be so much behind Aristocracy in the means of cultivating the masses?

The great results which Gov. BULLOCK pictures in Massachusetts, in the formation of popular institutions for natural science, have only been brought about by a liberal appropriation by individuals of private wealth.

It is mainly private benefactions of wealthy citizens which have founded these most useful schools and museums. Is there not private wealth enough in New-York which will do as much for this City?

America's Greatest Necessity—Mothers.

NAPOLEON once gave great offence to that highly intellectual but decidedly cold beauty, Mme. DE STAEL, by replying to her rather leading question as to whom he thought the first woman of France—"the one with the most children." Subsequently, the same NAPOLEON, discussing a new conscription with his Ministers, astonished that body of grave and reverend seigneurs by declaring that the great necessity of France was mothers. The same idea in regard to the like necessity in this country lately found characteristic expression in the remark of a Boston literary lady to a New-York friend who had asked her why the Bostonians never gave public balls for children, as is the custom in New-York. "Ah, my dear," was the reply, "you know we never have any children in Boston."

Nor, for that matter, in any part of New-England or the Middle States. It appears by the latest statistics that the native population of the most populous part of the United States is rapidly dying out! It is only the foreign-born part of the population which is increasing. The birth-rate of New-England and the Middle States is less than that of France at the present time, and not half as great as that of France when NAPOLEON irritably complained of the mothers for their failure to produce conscripts whom he might use as food for powder. For years the population of France has been at a stand-still, though the birth-rate was one birth to thirty-seven of the population. The birth-rate of the native Americans in New-England and the Middle States is only one in fifty persons of the native population, while the death-rate is one in fifty-four of *all* the population, or at least one in forty of the native population. Thus the natives are dying out faster than they are born.

We are straining every nerve to fill up the country by emigration; every inducement is held out to foreigners to populate our vast region; and the children of foreigners, as well as foreign-born persons, are rapidly increasing every year. The Germans and the Irish are among the most prolific of nations; and it is a singular and important fact that their progeny are increasing in this country at a greater ratio than in their native lands. The birth-rate of Prussia and Austria is one in twenty-six, while the birth-rate among the Germans in this country is estimated at one in twenty of our German population. The Irish are equally prolific, and it is an undeniable fact that the increase in population in the Middle and New-England States is confined exclusively to these foreign races. It is only these foreigners among our population who are indelicate, unrefined and unfashionable enough to have large families. Your true American woman is never guilty of such indelicacy—at least not of late years. There are records of the existence of large families of ten and even twenty children, but they thrived long years ago, before corset strings were invented and small waists became fashionable, and long before the pernicious doctrines of MALTHUS were propounded.

New-York is perhaps more deficient than any other State in the Union in the matter of mothers. The State census of 1865 has some curious revelations on this subject, pointing to the undeniable fact, as the compiler says, that there is no increase of the native Knickerbockers. It appears that only about one-third of the females in the State were or had been married, and of these (842,562) one-fourth (196,802) at that time had no children, and one-seventh (115,252) of the married ones not only had none living, but had never had any at all, and did not expect or intend ever to have any. The remaining three-fourths of these 800,000 married couples had succeeded in producing only an average of 1 1-7 children; and the greatest proportion of these few births were among the foreign families. In other words, the American married women who bore children at all averaged only one; those who were married averaged only three-fourths of a child to the family; and it required ten females out of the whole sex in the State to produce one child! It is encouraging to note that on this blessed Island of Manhattan 965 American mothers, with truly Roman fortitude and devotion to country, gave birth to 9,650 young Americans; but their glory was overshadowed by the remarkably unfashionable proceedings of 2,850 Teutonic and Hibernian dames, who gave existence to 28,500 young foreigners!

We are dying out, we native Americans. The combined testimony of City, State and national census reports testifies to the alarming fact, and the question is what is to be done about it?

The number of marriages has largely decreased in the past few years. In all the States alluded to the females of a marriageable age are at least a quarter of a million in excess of the men of the same age, and the number of those willing, but unable, to become mothers is annually increasing. At the same time infanticide is largely increasing; the crime is becoming one of painful frequency; and a certain species of it is practiced in the first families, and the drugs and implements for committing such murders are publicly sold everywhere. How to preserve her looks, and how not to have children, seem really to be the chief thoughts of women nowadays. The domestic economists have suggested the expensiveness of the married state as another cause for the decrease of marriages and births; and the physiologists have mentioned the neglect of physical exercise and wrong fashions as another. Maternity has also become most unfashionable of late years; and this idea, trivial as it may appear, is the cause of the murder of many innocents.

The causes are many, and easily enumerated, but who will suggest a remedy, and save the great American nation from utter annihilation?

What is Poverty?—The Refractory Witness.

At last accounts from Washington, Mr. FLORENCE SCANNEL, better known, perhaps, to history as "the Refractory Witness," had been remanded by a hard-hearted House to his "dungeon," where he continues in the custody of the Capitol Police. This, too, despite three or four days' debate expended on his case, and pathetic as well as skillful appeals for FLORENCE, made by Mr. BROOKS. "Pity the sorrows of a poor"—refractory witness.

Whatever the merits may be of the Refractory Witness' case, it is clear from the House debate upon it, that "poverty" is a relative, not an absolute condition of life. The costs for which the Refractory Witness is held in duress, amount to the not very hopeless sum of $75. Yet Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. BROOKS give us to understand that this sum would not only utterly bankrupt Mr. SCANNEL, but that it already so utterly swamps his credit that "insisting on the payment of his fine is tantamount to his incarceration during this Congress." Very clearly, a cruel Congress is "grinding the face of the poor."

On the other hand, however, Mr. LAWRENCE has shown that Mr. SCANNEL has been a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York—and that he *can't* have retired from that position in a state of absolute destitution; Mr. KELLEY has shown that Mr. SCANNEL had no difficulty in paying his bill "for going to Philadelphia and voting at the October election, for which offence he stood indicted;" a third suggestion has been that Mr. SCANNEL should "mortgage his trotting-horse, said to be worth $14,000;" and when, at last, rather driven into a corner, Mr. BROOKS alluded to the unfortunate SCANNEL as, if not a poor, "at least a *plain* workingman," Mr. DICKEY asks if "it is usual for plain workingmen in New-York to wear diamonds?" which inquiry was received with "great laughter."

What did Mr. BROOKS reply in defence of the twinkling Scannel shirt-front:

"Mr. BROOKS suggested that there were many cases of poor men in New York who had received presents of jewels from wealthy men for rescuing their sons from peril at sea, or on the field of battle, or in camp or hospital, and that the jewels obtained in that way were cherished more than were the stars or garters conferred as decorations in Europe. [Laughter.] He supposed that his constituent had been desirous of paying proper respect to the House by appearing in his best clothes."

Will the country credit that, after this full and satisfactory explanation of the Scannel diamonds, and the evidence they showed of the Scannel poverty, the House delivered the Refractory Witness again into custody? But that is the way of the world—

Laws grind the poor and rich men make the laws.

Nevertheless, we hold it to be clear that "poverty" is a relative term; and that, if SCANNEL, with his diamonds and race-horses is a "poor man," we must invent some other term for people of rags and crusts.

The Late English Elections—An Analysis of their Result.

The Tories have at length discovered what seems to them, apparently, a comforting point of view from which to regard the late general election in Great Britain. It is true that the Liberal majority of 74 in the late House of Commons was increased to 111, showing a Liberal gain of 37 votes on a division. But, say they, an analysis of the election returns shows the following results:

1. England gives a Conservative gain on a division of 5 votes and 2,167,000 population.

2. Wales, Scotland and Ireland give a Liberal gain on a division of 42 votes and 1,736,000 population.

3. The United Kingdom gives on a division a Liberal gain of 37 votes, but a Conservative gain of 430,000 population.

The population test is here applied by dividing the total population of a borough or county constituency by the number of members returned, and crediting each member with his proper share.

Consequently, although the result of the elections was to increase the Liberal majority from 74 to 111, the Tories take consolation from the thought that in England they have gained slightly in point of seats and largely in point of population, while their total loss in the United Kingdom was only nineteen seats, and their actual gain in population 430,000. No wonder that the Tories derive a certain amount of gratification from these statistics; and as far as the general result of the elections have been affected by the lowering of the suffrage qualification, they unquestionably have ground for doing so. The Reform bills of 1867 made greater changes, relatively speaking, in the electoral basis of representation in England, than in either Scotland or Ireland. The numbers added to the previously existing constituencies were far greater in England than in the remainder of the United Kingdom. And while the Tories have actually gained five seats only in England, the transfer of power to the masses has resulted in a gain to them of over 2,000,000 in population. The Liberals gained a sufficient number of seats in the smaller English constituencies to all but neutralize the Tory gain in the larger ones as far as the result on a division goes, but the Tories certainly can take credit for having demonstrated that in England, at least, their cause can neither be termed anti-popular nor unpopular.

But the strong and decisive Liberal movement in Scotland, Ireland and Wales not only gave the Liberals a gain in the elections of forty-two votes, but reduced the Tory gain in population to 430,000. The following table shows the local distribution of the gains and losses of the two parties:

Members.	—Liberal Majority— Old Parliament.	New Parliament.	—Gain on Div.— Conservative.	Liberal.
England	31	25	5	..
Wales	5	14	..	9
Scotland	31	44	..	13
Ireland	9	29	..	20
Total	74	111	5	42
Net gain on a division				37

Now these figures are significant in the highest degree, and although from one point of view they may afford a certain kind of encouragement to the Tories, they also ring the death-knell of the Tory hopes of returning power and upholding the monstrous injustice of the Irish Church by appealing to the Protestant bigotry of the people. Ireland, as might have been anticipated, pronounced in favor of the Ministry which pledges itself to do her justice. But in Scotland and Wales, it was confidently expected by the Tories that unreasoning Protestant hatred of Popery would outweigh both the natural sense of justice and the hostility which the bulk of the inhabitants of each country feel toward the Anglican Church Establishment. On this point, however, the Tories have been signally disappointed. Scotchmen of all denominations, and Welsh dissenters of all sects have joined with Irish Roman Catholics in demanding the abolition of the Irish Church. In the former country, indeed, if it had not been for the power of a few great Tory landlords, the entire delegation of between fifty and sixty members would have been Liberal. And yet no one can accuse Scotchmen of any indifference to the true interests of Protestantism. In Wales, too, where Protestant dissenters from the Anglican Church form the great majority of the population, the Liberals trebled their majority. Nothing, in fact, can be clearer than that the so-called defenders of the Church of England have in reality done her a grievous injury by dragging her into the political arena in the way they have done, and assuming, in her name, a position of hostility to a measure of justice so loudly demanded as that proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE with regard to the Irish Church. Not only have her self-styled friends forced her into an attitude opposed to the first principles of religious liberty and justice in Ireland, but they have also alienated the sympathies of large bodies of Protestants who have hitherto taken no active part against either her or the party usually identified with her interests. Whatever satisfaction the Tories may gather from their gains in England must be more than balanced by the thought that their attempt to enlist Protestant bodies outside the Church in favor of religious intolerance has proved an ignominious failure. The Anglican Church can ill afford at the present moment to draw upon herself the hostility of fellow-Protestants in Scotland and Wales, and yet the figures we have adduced unquestionably show that such has been the case, thanks to the misplaced zeal manifested in her behalf by Mr. DISRAELI and his political friends.

The Utah Bill—Its Aim and Operation.

The Utah bill, big with the fate of Mormondom, is again on the eve of discussion. How this measure will issue it is vain to prognosticate, more especially as it is now urged by its opponents that, while aiming a death-blow to organized polygamy, the bill also and inevitably deals a stroke at the general welfare of our Western Territories.

The proposition is undeniably a radical one; the question for grave consideration is whether, on the one hand, the Mormon malady does not *demand* radical treatment, and yet, on the other, whether a slip in legislation may not make the proposed remedy worse than the disease. We have already explained how Mr. ASHLEY's bill, in disrupting Dakota and dividing Utah, parcels out all the fragments of the former Territory and the chief part of the latter to contiguous States and Territories. It is a bold and literally "slashing" proposition, whose justification is rested on the ground, probably, that only by cutting down BRIGHAM YOUNG's dominions can you cure the pseudo-President of his prodivity for empire-founding.

On behalf of Mr. ASHLEY's bill it has been further asserted that it does not meddle with Mormon settlements, but only with untenanted domains—ripping off the waste corners of Deseret; and, accordingly, it is urged, the bill works no practical injustice to the Saints. But, on the other hand, we have since been assured, that this is not so; that a good part of the Mormon population is to be broken up among several States and Territories, with whatever loss or inconvenience that may entail upon them.

By this despoiling process, according to a correspondent of the TIMES, Minnesota is doubled from Dakota; Nebraska is patched with 20,000 square miles of Dakota; Wyoming is quadrupled in population (*i. e.* by Mormons,) as well as increased in area; Nevada is pieced out with a slice of 22,000 square miles from Utah, and 10,000 Mormon population; Montana is increased at the expense of Idaho; Colorado at that of Utah.

If it were necessary, in order to break up polygamy, Congress probably would not scruple to grind up Utah into pieces as small as Rhode Island or Delaware; and, in like manner, some apportionment of the fragments to neighboring Territories becomes necessary, in order to save the expense of half a dozen new Territorial Governments for petty domains. But some objections have been presented to this special mode of disposing of Utah, as well as to the whole theory of settling the Mormon problem in this way.

Thus, for example, it is claimed that this bill increases the area of Territories already too large. It cuts down Utah to a mere strip, though it contains, we should say, about 100,000 Mormon population alone, and wipes out Dakota; meanwhile, the enormous areas of Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Nevada are made larger yet—thus verifying the Scripture rule, "To him that hath shall be given; but to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

By so increasing the size of six States and Territories, this bill apparently hastens the period when they will all have to be divided again, so doubling the expenses of Government for all of them. It has also been suggested that not only is their Judicial power everywhere weakened by the extent of area embraced within its purview, but the Executive and Legislative authorities will be less respected on distant borders, crime will be more frequent and facile, and Indian disorders and lawlessness certainly be increased.

Now, of these and similar suggestions, it will be noted that they are put on the ground—not of the hurt the bill will do Mormonism, but of the hurt it will do us. They relate to the particular mode of going to work under the provisions of the bill. It may, however, be possible to so modify the bill as to escape these criticisms, and avoid the dangers here pointed out.

It is undoubtedly a difficult problem to handle, from beginning to end. That some hardships will be inflicted on the Mormons by this, or almost any similar measure, is clear; and it is doubtless this reflection which has led some Congressmen to take the ground that the Pacific Railroad is the real "civilizer" for Mormons as well as Indians, and that, until its effect in pouring the Gentile element into Utah is tested, we can afford to pursue our *laissez-faire* policy a few years longer. However, we need not attempt to anticipate the elaborate discussion which the bill will probably soon call out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fashionable drawing-room pastime in Paris just now is called the Grimakistiscope. It is a box containing all the celebrities of the day, into the features of any one of whom any visitor can with a touch impart any expression he likes, from the most awful grimaces that ever added ugliness to a monkey to the sweetest ever dreampt of by poet or artist. Thus ANDY JOHNSON can be reduced to the emaciated outline of a fasting monk; Secretary SEWARD can be made not to wink toward John Bull; Mr. CHASE or Gen. BURNSIDE can be had with a low forehead; Mr. GREELEY can have one eye pinched in and the other blind; FERNANDO WOOD can be had with a baggy waistcoat in front; and Messrs. FENTON and MORGAN can be had with contrition on their faces on account of the result of the Senatorial election. All these delightful and novel effects can be varied indefinitely; but it is said that no one who has ever been the victim of the Grimakisticope is likely to desire its popularity.

An apt illustration of the folly of "strikes," because of the ultimate injury which they inflict upon trade, is found in the precarious condition to which the coal traffic has been reduced in the Schuylkill and Shamokin regions of Pennsylvania, by the series of stoppages to which the miners have subjected the works for a year or so past. That great coal field, really larger and nearer to tide-water than the enterprising Lehigh, Wyoming and Scranton regions, though not so favored in regard to facilities of transportation, has been so often forced to idleness by the periodic demands of the miners for increased wages, that it has lost the control of the market which it ought to enjoy, and now hardly does more than supply the excess in the demand from those other regions. This is a precise parallel to the attitude of the book type-setters in New-York, who have succeeded in gradually driving away all the important book-making (so far as composition and casting are concerned) to the cheaper and quite as good labor of New-England.

The Carnival fashion of the Arions does not seem to thrive in the air of Manhattan. The masking and mumming, and the mixture of the grotesque medieval allegories with the neck-or-nothing abandon of the Mabille is not yet acclimatized here, and probably may not be. Every age has its own fashions. Those of the good old times were very picturesque and hearty, among the gables of Ghent and Nurnberg; but, perhaps, it is better to praise them than to imitate them—particularly if the imitation is not a very happy one. People say the fun of our Arions was not so very funny. And then they would have their gay bayaderes in full opera fig, along with a daring little can-can, like one of the wicked "rings" in a corner—things which the sedate and circumspect found *un peu trop fort*, and so went off to bed. There is a moral in all this which the Arions will probably lay to heart—but, then, they may not—during the sobriety of the Lenten season.

The English are almost in despair over the frightful growth of crime and pauperism. Plans and remedies of all sorts are suggested, and the newspapers are filled with discussions on the subject. The forcible deportation of the lower classes by the Government is suggested, but the more this project is examined, the more does its impracticability appear. We can conceive of no greater problem for English statesmen, and we should think that some one would turn up with ability to devise, and power to carry out, the means of reform.

The public debt exhibit for Feb. 1 makes the net aggregate obligations of the Government $2,536,205,658, as against $2,540,-707,205 a month previous, showing an increase, during January, of $16,498,453, chiefly the result of the extraordinarily heavy disbursements of the month, on the interest account. The coin-bearing portion of the debt shows no material variation, being now $2,107,850,050, against $2,107,835,350 on Jan. 1, an increase of only $14,700, and wholly in the five-twenty form. To the three per cent. currency certificates, an addition of $1,545,-000 was made during the month; to the coin certificates, of $5,628,500; and to the United States currency six per cent. bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad enterprises, of $1,990,000. The matured obligations, not presented for payment, show a reduction of $558,567. The outstanding amount of fractional currency was enlarged $1,295,-412. The aggregate cash balances of the Department were diminished $5,642,412. On the 1st of January the coin reserve was $98,763,-369, of which $71,727,349 belonged to the Government; now the reserve is $88,732,716, of which $56,073,196 are in the ownership of the Treasury. The currency reserve is up to $17,441,382, as against $13,063,069 at the beginning of the year.

Among all the workers now "on strike" in this City, we know of none who have reason behind them but the seamen. These poor fellows not only have small wages and the hardest kind of work, but a good portion of their gettings go into the hands of those who neither employ nor help them—boarding-house keepers and shipping agents. The old enthusiasm of "Bethel Societies" and "Sailors' Friends," &c., which was in vogue about twenty-five years ago, might with great advantage be revived. The subject of sailors' life ashore and their wretched sufferings and losses in getting to sea again, is one which ought to be ventilated and made public. The evil is great and growing.

"Theatrical nudities" usurp the foremost place on the English stage nowadays, as they have of late years done on the American stage. The London *Daily News* has been protesting against the indecent appearance on the stage of young ladies all but completely undressed, whirling about so as to make completely undressed scarcely an exaggerated account of their condition, and of other female forms high up in the air, with hardly anything on them beyond the machinery by which they are suspended there. The power of a manager to draw crowded houses is in exact proportion to the number of parts he allots to females, the ne-

ried of the piece being usually so selected that as much as possible of their frame may be presented in bold relief to the gaze of the spectators. The *News* does not think that woman was designed—or, if all talk about design is dropped, should be utilized—for the gratification of the less defensible tastes of man. One hears a good deal of woman's rights just now, but one really should have thought one of her elementary rights was that she should not be stripped naked for the public gaze—admission to the show cheap and easy.

Our New-York Chamber of Commerce is unlike that royal potentate who "never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one." It frequently does excellent deeds, and not seldom delivers itself of veritable Bunsbyism. Its agitation for the obstruction of the East River Bridge, a day or two since, seems of this character. The necessity for increased transit facility between New-York and Long Island is patent and pressing. The schemes for furnishing this are reduced to two; a long dock or solid quay, built up with warehouses, and either with or without a drawbridge—which demands more dollars and years than the public can afford; and a lofty suspension bridge, which is practicable and in a fair way to be erected. To check the bridge project now is to leave a great need unsupplied for years; it would be a criminal blunder.

Let's see, how many members are there in the honorable House of Representatives? Two hundred and forty-two, or thereabouts? We ask because we should like to know about how many schemes there are for tinkering the finances and clearing away the national debt. We wonder if all these gentlemen are as anxious to pay their individual debts, ten and twenty and thirty years before they are due? Or is it only on public promises-to-pay that they like to talk and be reported to the public? It is, no doubt, very generous and patriotic of them; but we are inappreciative enough to believe that if they will pay more attention to saving public expenditures now, the public debt will attend to itself when it is due.

The proposition that the Government should purchase the buildings of the City Hospital, (now for sale,) to be used for the purpose of the Post Office and the Courts, is a bad one. For such purposes the buildings are altogether inconvenient, and, worse still, their long employment for hospital purposes unfits them for use by healthy people. The eminent surgeon, Sir JAMES SIMPSON, has lately called attention to the fact, that the walls of hospitals—brick, stone, plaster—become in time so emfiltrated with the emanations of disease as to be dangerous to patients; and he gives figures to show that with the best skill and care of the great hospitals, three times as many patients die of operations as if they were attended at their homes, even where these would seem less salubrious. It is not a question of size or ventilation, for a new hospital is healthy; but in spite of all efforts at cleanliness, the building itself becomes diseased. Under these circumstances, there could be no greater folly than to convert the old hospital buildings into Post Office and Court-rooms.

In the midst of the general movement of the workers, in assertion of their rights, the carmen have been coming together with a grievance of their own, which they are determined to abate and dissolve. That grievance is BENCH—Mr. BENCH, the philanthropist. They cannot go about in safety with him—especially in snowy or frosty weather, when he comes down upon them from the sidewalk and aggravates the evil condition of the street. They have got up a Finance Committee to "bell the cat"—that is, get funds to fight him in Court, if he should pull up any more of them. The carmen are a useful set of men; but we hope Mr. BENCH will take no harm at their hands. As for Judge WHITING—we leave him entirely to their mercy, and that of his Honor the Mayor.

Students of natural history and the vast army of City children who have built great expectations upon seeing the Central Park zoological collection in pleasant and comfortable quarters when the fine weather opens, will be disappointed. The location for extensive and beautiful gardens, to vie in time with those of London, Paris and Berlin, was long since selected; and the beasts and birds which have been contributed by public-spirited citizens in all parts of the country already make a good variety for proper exhibition. The Commissioners, however, inform the public that little progress has been made in laying out the grounds, in consequence of the lack of a sewer to drain the surface. The delay is unfortunate, not less for the animals than for the public. The collection must therefore languish for some time longer in the cramped and disagreeable quarters which have been assigned it at the Old Arsenal, and the public must wait until the sewer shall be finished. We have no doubt that the work will be hurried forward as fast as possible.

The Sutro Tunnel scheme is still before Congress, but we understand that the original proposition for the Government to advance half the estimated cost, &c., has been essentially changed. When brought before the House the bill will now provide for a guarantee by the Government of the interest on the Company's bonds for a term of years, the interest to be repaid by a reservation of forty per cent of the profits of the tunnel; and after the whole amount of interest shall have been repaid, the Company is bound to set apart, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten per cent. of its profits forever, as an endowment fund for a National School of Mines.

A correspondent of the London *Times* points attention to the long-expressed opinion of King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, in regard to the Island of Crete. On the liberation of Greece, Prince LEOPOLD was offered the crown of the country; but he refused it, as everybody knows. In his correspondence, at that time, with the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen, he declared that the want of Candia would greatly cripple the new Kingdom and exasperate the feelings of the Hellenes, both of the island and the main land. That argument is as forcible now as it was forty years ago, and in all likelihood we shall not soon hear the last of this Greek trouble—a trouble compared with which that of Spain is merely a thing acted in a corner, and of limited bearing, comparatively. Greece is in a very combustible position, from which, little and poor as she is, she may, at any time, set all Europe in a blaze of "Greek fire,"—and all the sooner, probably, from her very littleness, and the poverty which makes people belligerent at times.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury in London against the directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., committed for trial on charges of conspiracy and fraud. The ultimate decision is looked forward to with great interest, not only on account of the magnitude of the pecuniary interests involved, and the social position of the prisoners, but as likely to form a most important precedent. So many startling and disagreeable businesses have been foisted upon the English public in the shape of "Limited Liability Companies," that consternation will be carried into many high commercial circles should criminal responsibility be brought home to men who deliberately sold the "good-will" of a bankrupt concern to a too credulous body of shareholders. For some years past, the last resource of London bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, when they found their affairs not in a prosperous state, has been to "cook" their accounts and sell out to a Company, the shareholders in which flattered themselves that they were going to get all the profits of business without themselves possessing the qualifications for conducting it. The public overlooked the risk of fraud in the matter, and the venders of worthless "good-wills" overlooked the risk of detection and punishment. The former class have been largely victimized, and it looks now as as if the latter were going to have their turn.

The Howard University Brick Business.

We have heard it said that some "Western Correspondent" was about to give that monstrous imposition of the Howard University "brick business" a thorough "airing," that he had all the "facts," and would show up everybody, high and low, and some persons pretty high in favor, too, connected with it; and that he would lash the parties to the transaction without mercy.

The threatened *expose* has not yet come, but there never was a case more deserving of airing. Frauds in food and drink are bad enough and plentiful enough; but when it comes to frauds in buildings of so audacious and reckless a character, it is quite time for "exposure." How many buildings may have been constructed from the material furnished by this Brick Company we do not know; it is said, however, that they have supplied their choice products to different parts of the country, and have other contracts to fill.

And yet we find Mr. MULLETT, a supervising architect, writing to President SUTHERLAND that, in testing the "specimen brick" sent to him by the latter, he "washed it to pieces in a bucket of water within two minutes," and that "a single severe storm, after a continued rain, would leave the building a ruin." Mr. CLARK, in like manner, after soaking a brick, "easily broke it with a slight tap of the hammer, and the pieces crumbled under the pressure of the hand."

These, be it observed, were "specimen bricks," *taken from the building*. Nice building, that, for the daily occupation of several hundred young people, in which to pursue their studies! And a nice Brick Company to patronize! We have a phrase ready made in the language for that solidity and substantiality which makes a "perfect brick;" here is a chance to enrich the slang vocabulary with a similar phrase denoting utter and disgraceful sham.

The Growth of Brooklyn.

No person doubts that the City of Brooklyn must grow. It would be discreditable to its churches, its church people, its BEECHERS, its BEULEROS and its other bright lights if it did not grow. But it grows so quickly that even old stagers in New-York, accustomed to witness the most rapid changes and improvements, become astonished at the temerity of the Prospect Park Commissioners when they begin to moot the idea of establishing a university—a Metropolitan University at that. That is good for the thinkers, but the aforesaid Commissioners suggest something for the eaters—(a somewhat larger class than the thinkers)—to wit: a market where the produce of Long Island farms shall be offered for sale to the masses. The location proposed for this purpose would certainly be better as a market than as a park. The market itself is a good idea, as, wherever located, it will be advantageous alike to farmers and purchasers—both classes having less trouble as well as less expense.

Well, Brooklyn has its magnificent churches, and its pastors include many of the most talented preachers and scholars in the country; it has its Academy of Music, its Historical Society, its Mercantile Library, its Polytechnic School, its Packer Institute, its Prospect Park, its County Court-house, which has not swallowed up millions of dollars for iron, marble, &c., and a number of other vigorous institutions, public and private, all of good standing and worthy elements to be possessed by a growing city. The world moves, so let the Metropolitan University be established; let the Brooklyn City Market be erected and opened; let Prospect Park flourish; and may everybody in the City of Churches be happy; and when the East River Bridge—alias a Brooklyn Mice—shall be completed, we shall all be one people.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE "FORTY THIEVES" AT NIBLO'S.

The burlesque at this theatre has been witnessed—one may now say—by the highest and the lowest in the land. Gen. GRANT has viewed it from A. T. STEWART's private box, and Pat Malloy has seen it from his democratic seat in the gallery. It is to be played until further notice. Meanwhile its authorship appears to be in dispute. Mr. FARRIS stops forward, and in the language of *Touchstone*, "a poor thing, but mine own," claims the whole:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In justice to Mr. BYRON, as well as to myself, will you allow me to correct your dramatic critic's statement that the version of "The Forty Thieves," now being performed at Niblo's Garden, is a reconstruction of Mr. BYRON's piece on the same subject? The present burlesque is as entirely original as any new handling of the story can reasonably hope to be at this time of day. Yours etc.,

HENRY B. FARRIS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Feb. 5.

THE LIGHTS IN THEATRES.

A perilous mistake is made in the lighting up of most of our City theatres. The gas jets are for the greater part without globes, shades or other softening medium, and the influence of this flaring illumination is most hurtful to the eyesight. The new theatres are particularly faulty in this respect, and ultimate blindness to a majority of our habitual play-goers will be the result of this important mistake, unless it is speedily corrected. In Brougham's Theatre none of the lights in the auditorium are covered, and in Booth's and at Pike's there is a damaging innovation in the shape of a line of minute and blazing jets of gas, employed to illuminate the ceiling and dome, which are wholly unshaded. The lighting capabilities of these theatres is shown in the following figures: In Pike's Opera House there are 121 gas jets to illuminate the house, in front of the curtain, alone; of course all of these are not unprotected by globes. At Brougham's only 180 lights are used; these, however, are many times doubled through the mirror-lined walls. At Booth's Theatre 225 lights are used in the auditorium and 72 on the stage.

NEW-YORK THEATRES.

The paragons of badness who were acting here last week brought their performances to a sudden end last night. "Rienzi" in the afternoon and "Richard III." at night were the closing burlesques. The house will not be shut up, we believe, and a variety entertainment will be offered for the present. The WORRELL Sisters have rented the theatre for another year from May 1.

THE TAMMANY.

The Japanese Troupe are to remain another week at this nest of variety. Additions have been made to the various entertainments in the lower halls since the opening, and there is now a "Salon of Magic," a "Panorama of Washington" and a quartette of Tyrolean singers to be seen in the concert-room below the Grand Theatre.

Various Notes of the Drama Elsewhere.

Mr. EDMUND FALCONER is at work upon a new translation of "Ixion," to be produced at Wood's Museum as an afternoon entertainment exclusively.

Mlle. MARIE ROZE, a pupil of the Imperial Conservatory, Paris, is to make her American debut as a violinist in the parlors of Prof. DODWORTH (President of the Philharmonic) on Monday evening, Feb. 8.

JOHN BROUGHAM, it appears, has been taxed by the External Overcoat Collectors. The comedian very politely intimates in a "personal" that

"If the party who took a fancy to my overcoat was influenced by the inclemency of the weather, all right, but if by commercial considerations, I am ready to negotiate for its return."

ELIZA HOLT, the new-comer in the burlesque field—who is to *debut* in "Lucretia Borgia, M. D.," at the Waverley Theatre on the 15th, was choked by a fish-bone last week, (unromantic accident,) and was prevented from acting two nights in consequence, at the Boston Theatre.

EDWIN BOOTH has in his cast of "Romeo and Juliet" an actor, Mr. W. C. DRUMMOND, who is, perhaps, the oldest member of his profession (actively employed) in the United States. He played at the Park Theatre with COOKE, KEAN, SERREPAN KNOWLES, &c., and there is to be seen at WINDSOR's an old Park bill of 1818, in which Mr. DRUMMOND's name may be found in a conspicuous part.

The ticket speculators have been badly sold by their usual victims this week, and their losses have been very heavy. These sidewalk gentry bought largely of tickets for the opening nights of Boucicault's and Booth's Theatres, but, since the first evening, the people have refused to buy, and have stayed away from those houses in large numbers. This is just the lesson which the speculators need, and we are glad the public have the sense and strength to enforce its teaching. It is also operating well upon the managers, and Mr. MAGONIGLE, we see, announces on behalf of Mr. BOOTH, that a sufficient number of seats are to be reserved every day for the evening sale, to accommodate visitors who may not have time to secure tickets before evening to the theatre.

NELSE SEYMOUR, the spare giant of negro minstrelsy, is to have a benefit on next Thursday evening at Bryant's Opera House.

A new opera house was opened at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday last, by the "J. H. Thomas Operatic Troupe;" (!) and a new theatre, to be known as "The Collingwood Opera House," was opened at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday evening. In the latter the auditorium measures 75 by 80 feet. The stage measures 60 by 34 feet, without dressing-rooms. The proscenium arch spans 36 feet over a drop-curtain 41 feet 6 inches in length.

A bill is before the State Legislature to incorporate "The Academy of Music of the City of Albany," with a capital of $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The new opera house in Hartford has been quite a success from the beginning. Twelve performances have been given there since its opening, by OWENS, BARRY WILLIAMS, FOWNES, and a musical company, with a net profit of $7,200, to be divided among the lot.

Mr. L. R. SHEWELL has transferred his services from the Boston Museum to Selwyn's Theatre.

The Clipper states that Mr. EDWIN ADAMS' engagement at Booth's Theatre, upon what is known as stock-star terms, that is, he will be peculiarly interested in each Saturday night's performance after the first or second week, each Saturday night being set apart for Mr. ADAMS, who will be the star, and will produce his own play, Mr. BOOTH not appearing on that night after the first week or so, as the scenery is not quite ready yet to commence what will be known as the "Adams Nights."

Mr. J. H. CATHCART, who will be remembered as in Mr. CHARLES KEAN's company when at the Broadway, has been in this City, and was engaged for Wood's Museum, and is now in this City. As his services will not be required at once, he goes to St. Louis to play a short engagement.

The Mobile Theatre is closed for want of patronage.

JOHN OWENS plays two weeks longer at the Broadway.

The WORRELLS open in Chicago to-morrow night.

JEFFERSON will probably succeed EDWIN BOOTH in the character after the runs of "Romeo" and "Winter's Tale."

The receipts of the leading Philadelphia theatres for the past four years are given as follows:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Arch	$136,587	$112,628	$113,077	$142,195
Walnut	92,000	92,250	120,765	127,242
Chestnut	106,102	122,778	118,184	109,244

The Drama Abroad.

Miss LUCY RUSHTON is announced to appear at the St. James Theatre, London, in a new drama called "Red Hands."

The following is a fair sample of the nostrums proffered by comic singers to their patrons at the music halls:

"Oh, I never shall forget those happy days,
When down at Farmer Vere's,
How we used to chase the pigs from the cows,
And the milk from the cocks and the hens!"

This refined composition is always received by an intelligent British audience, with roars of laughter and shouts of applause.

The total receipts of the all the theatres, concert saloons, dancing halls, &c., in Paris, for December last, was $402,000, gold—an increase of $20,000 over 1867.

Mlle. DEJAZET being about to leave the Parisian stage, the Emperor expressed a desire to see her for the last time, and to give the Prince Imperial an opportunity of seeing her inimitable talents.

SCHUMANN is to return to London in June.

ROBERTSON's last comedy, "School," (which Mr. WALLACK announces,) is taken from a German play, based upon the story of "Cinderella." It is described as a pleasant French picture, describing how a number of youthful fair ones learn for the first time the agreeable sensation that they have a heart.

"Gertrude's Money Box" (a comedy) and "King Tomfool" (burlesque) are the newest things at the London theatres.

Concerts.

Mrs. HATTIE FARNSWORTH will be the vocalist at Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' eleventh grand concert, which takes place at Steinway Hall to-night. Mr. THEODOR MARTENS will also make his first appearance as a pianist. The orchestral numbers are varied and interesting.

At Irving Hall the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union comes out with an unusually strong programme, both instrumentally and vocally. The orchestra numbers sixty performers, and the soloists are Mrs. BALDWIN, (soprano,) Miss P. BEMMLER, (contralto,) Mr. POLLAK, Mr. MOLLENHAUER, and Mr. HARRY SANDERSON. The accompaniments will be played by Mr. ISSERNYR.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Movements of Gen. Grant Yesterday—His Visitors—The Lincoln Club and the Republican Central Committee—Addresses of Gen. Cochrane and C. S. Spencer—Gen. Grant's Response.

Gen. GRANT's rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel were besieged, yesterday, by the office-seekers, who called singly and in squads, from an early hour in the morning until late in the day. Besides these a great many of the solid men of the Metropolis, and their wives and daughters, called during the day. Few of them, however, saw Gen. GRANT, who, soon after breakfast, accompanied only by Mrs. GRANT, took a carriage and spent the greater part of the day in calling on their personal friends. Among those whom they visited were Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Judge PIERREPONT, and Mr. CHAS. RODGERS, an old friend, at the Everett House.

During the day, Admiral FARRAGUT, Gen. SICKLES, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, Gen. BURTON, HORACE GREELEY, CHAS. A. DANA, SAMUEL BARLOW, Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Mrs. SAMUEL WETMORE, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Gen. "Sprig" CARROLL, Messrs. BERGMAN, LIVINGSTON, and CRIPPEN, called to see the General. The latter returned to the hotel at a little before 4 o'clock P. M. He had hardly set foot in his parlor, before two political delegations were announced. They were the Lincoln Club, of the City of New-York, and a Committee of twenty—one appointed by the Republican Central Committee to wait upon Gen. GRANT and ask when he would receive the members of that body. The two delegations being informed that the General would see them, went up stairs together and entered his drawing-room.

The Lincoln Club was preceded by its President, Hon. JOHN V. GREIDER, who introduced each member by name to Gen. GRANT, who shook hands with each of them. This torture having been duly inflicted upon him, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE came forward and launched an address at him.

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

Gen. COCHRANE said: The Lincoln Club of the City of New-York had commissioned him to return their grateful thanks to Gen. GRANT for permitting them to have the honor of calling upon him at this time. They did so as workingmen in the great field of national politics coming from the people, of the people, and one with the people, by whose efforts he had been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the nation. In the name of the Lincoln Club he had to request in public assembled, that Gen. GRANT would be pleased to accept the hospitalities of the Lincoln Club, which were the hospitalities of the people. He (Gen. COCHRANE) felt that he had no right to address Gen. GRANT upon his elevation to the Presidency, and upon his high record on the roll of those who have served the country well.

GEN. GRANT'S RESPONSE.

To all of this Gen. GRANT simply replied:

"I am very glad to meet you all, and have an opportunity to shake hands with you. I've nothing to say in the way of a speech, General."

To which Gen. COCHRANE replied: "No, your deeds have spoken for you, General."

Gen. COCHRANE now introduced Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, President of the Committee from the Republican Central Committee, remarking that he had come to ascertain when the Central Committee could have an interview, and that that body represented 40,000 voters who had cast their ballots for him at the late election.

MR. SPENCER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SPENCER launched another address at Gen. GRANT, of which the following is a true copy:

Gen. GRANT: The gentlemen comprising the Committee for which I have the pleasure and honor to speak, have come here by the request of the Union Republican Central Committee of this City, respectfully and earnestly to ask you to name a time and place when and where the Central Committee can wait upon you in a body. Your compliance with this request will gratify a large number of your sincere and efficient friends.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

Gen. GRANT said that he would be glad to see the Central Committee at 320 P. M. Monday, and it was arranged that they should call at that time.

One of the Committee now presented to Gen. DIXON for Gen. GRANT four silver medals, one of which, he said, had been given to a British soldier for gallantry in the Peninsular War, and the others had been given to soldiers who had served gallantly in the Crimean War, at Lucknow and at Gunhorat respectively. Gen. GRANT received them with thanks, and the politicians retired.

In the evening, Gen. GRANT was present at a dinner-party, given in his honor, at the residence of Hon. HAMILTON FISH. This morning, the General will probably attend church at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Tomorrow evening he will be the guest of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, in Brooklyn. During the morning he will call upon Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, and in the afternoon, at 320, will receive the Republican Central Committee in accordance with the arrangements above set forth. Gen. GRANT seems to be in excellent health. He is accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, his father-in-law, Gen. DENT and Gen. ADAM BADEAU. The latter receives all his letters and cards, and has his hands full in responding to those that deserve answering, and destroying the numberless applications of the office-seekers.

THE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Letter from Hon. John P. Hale—His Quarrel with his Secretary.

JOHN P. HALE, United States Minister to Spain, has addressed the following private letter to a member of the New-Hampshire delegation in Congress:

LEGATION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MADRID, Jan. 1, 1869.

To Honorable ——:

Mr. KORNER, United States Minister to Spain, left that country finally on the 30th of July, 1864, and from that time to Sept. 1, 1869, Mr. PERRY was the Charge d'Affaires and sole representative of the United States Government in Madrid, when Mr. HALE entered upon the duties of Minister to Spain.

Some time in 1864—the precise date of the publication does not appear, but it was immediately after Mr. KORNER left Madrid—Mr. PERRY published a pamphlet in the Spanish language of 125 pages, in which he represented himself as agent in Madrid of a company possessing a capital of 40,000,000 reals, equal to $2,000,000, for the purpose of laying submarine telegraphic cables. Whether this publication was made before or after July 30, 1864, is of no substantial interest; it is only material as showing whether PERRY was Secretary of Legation or acting as Charge d'Affaires at the time. In either case his conduct was equally illegal and prohibited; only such a proceeding would appear more scandalous if he were Charge than if he were only Secretary.

Mr. KORNER left Madrid temporarily on June 19, 1864, and was absent until Sept. 21, 1864, Mr. PERRY acting as Charge d'Affaires, and taking advantage of Mr. KORNER's absence, being himself sole representative of the Government of the United States in Madrid, addressed a memorial to the Spanish Minister of Ultramar in aid of the several submarine communications which the memorial alleges have before been presented to the consideration of her Catholic Majesty. This memorial or petition, signed by the representative of the United States, is most disgustingly laudatory of the Queen of Spain and her husband.

As Mr. KORNER returned to Spain in September following, nothing further seems to have been done by PERRY about this memorial, and the Spanish Government appears to have taken no action upon it. Indeed, the principal business of Mr. PERRY from this time seems to have been looking after these Spanish contracts, and his great unwillingness to give up his position as Secretary of Legation arose from the fact of his making the holding of it subservient to his interest in private and speculating jobs under the Spanish Government. Finding that Mr. PERRY was extending those contracts from submarine telegraphs to canals, I, on the 23d day of June, 1867, addressed a note to Mr. SEWARD, advising him that PERRY was endangering himself in this matter, and SEWARD wrote to him absolutely and peremptorily either to resign his post as Secretary, or to withdraw from all connection with the Spanish contractors. I never knew what answer PERRY made to this communication, but I do know that he neither resigned nor withdrew, and very soon the name of SEWARD appears among the names of those interested in some one or more of these jobs of PERRY's under the Spanish Government.

PERRY hereafter appears more open in his illegal connection with these Spanish contracts; signs himself, in his communications to the Spanish Government, attorney for the Submarine Telegraphic Company, and becomes utterly deaf of all authority or control of the Minister of Legation, and is absent just when and where he pleases. He was absent last year more than seventy days at one time, and this year he was absent from some time in the latter part of April until the 28th of May.

When on the morning of that day, being the morning on which the news of the result of the impeachment trial reached Madrid, he, after a month's absence, walked into the Legation, and the first thing he said was to ask me if "I knew who was President of the United States." But I will not enlarge upon this theme. If I were to undertake to relate to you all the outrages and indignities that this PERRY has been guilty of toward me since I have been in Spain, I should have to write you a history of my whole life here.

While I was absent in Paris about a year ago, on leave of absence from my Government, PERRY behaved most scandalously, usurping the place of Minister; indeed, his conduct was so outrageous on this occasion, that it was the subject of much comment, in Madrid, and Baron GEROLT, the Minister of Prussia, requested the Sub-Secretary of State to make some representation of PERRY's conduct to the United States, and thus I received from a Minister of a foreign Power some redress for PERRY's treatment, which I should have had from our Government.

But, as I said before, I am not going to give you a history of my daily life. I will, however, give you the account of one transaction, which I wish you to read through carefully, and when you have read it and seen the duplicity of SEWARD and of the Secretary of this Legation, remember that it only discloses a fair specimen of what I have had constantly to endure from these two men.

This history is found fully and distinctly stated in my letter dated Nov. 18, 1867, to Mr. SEWARD, a copy of which I herewith inclose. The simple truth of the matter is that PERRY continued to act as Secretary of Legation without authority or attempting to make any disturbance or difficulty, all the time I was in Paris, until about the time of my return, or until the 7th or 8th of November. He acknowledged all my communications, which were addressed to him as Secretary without any objection, remonstrance or intimation that he was dissatisfied with the position of Secretary, or had any idea of assuming or pretending to be anything else.

My communications addressed to the Spanish Minister of State, of the date of Oct. 21, which Mr. PERRY says in his letter of Nov. 7, 1867, met with such strenuous opposition from the Spanish Government, he acknowledged the receipt of in the usual manner, and in a letter which he wrote to me on the 30th of October, he writes that he had received it, recorded it, and sent it to the Minister of State, and says not one word about there being any objection made about receiving it.

I inclose you a copy of PERRY's letter to me in which he makes no mention of any difficulty of the kind. The solemn truth is that PERRY's statement which he sent home to SEWARD about the difficulties in the Legation growing out of my absence, are wholly, totally and unalleviately false; or, as the Minister of State, Mr. ARAMOLA, indignantly pronounced them, "false, a hundred times false." Mr. PERRY has not only been insolent and insubordinate, but he has obtruded his insulting letters to me into all the current records of the Legation, copying them in those books in order to give them publicity and notoriety.

The falsehoods which he wrote about what Mr. ARAMOLA, Minister of State, had said to him, he has obtruded also into the records. PERRY early began his hostile course to me, and, in fact, behaved so badly that SEWARD wrote to him on the 20th of August, 1866, authorizing me to dismiss him from the office of Secretary. I, thinking his family, and believing he had some sympathy at least fully and frankly forgave him all his past insubordination, foolishly hoping that my forbearance and forgiveness would be appreciated by him, and we should thenceforth live more harmoniously together, but PERRY I do know was injurious when I was from home even, although not so openly as at first.

I inclose to you a copy of a letter which he sent to me on the 26th of July, 1866, in which he begs I will let him know "if there is any official business to be transacted to-day, in which case he will wait on me and take my orders." I inclose, also, another copy of a letter in which he formally declines all intercourse with me except that which is strictly official.

The occurrence which PERRY refers to was a most disgraceful fight which he had in my hotel with a man named Dr. MACKENLAIN, an American. These two individuals had been enemies for years, and meeting by accident in my house during my absence, they came to blows in the presence of my wife and daughter, and had to be separated by a servant.

After PERRY's conduct during my absence in Paris, as before stated, I sent to SEWARD my statement as appeared in my letter to him, dated Nov. 18, 1867, a copy of which letter accompanies this.

SEWARD did not answer this communication, and without wronging, so far as I know, a word of blame or excuse to PERRY, he sent me a brief and brutal notice that my resignation, "promptly transmitted, would be accepted."

Soon after this, I received letters from various friends in the United States informing me that the name of SEWARD appears among the members, and I believe, office-holders, of one of PERRY's companies here, and this is the only explanation that I can give of his strange conduct. In November, 1867, SEWARD wrote to me, substantially, that PERRY was so strong in the Senate that if there was to be an issue between him and me, before the Senate, PERRY would be victorious. But I will not weary you much longer with this tale of wrong and indignities.

Certainly, if he had been a secret agent of the Confederate Government, especially instructed to annoy, harass and vex me in every possible way, he could not have done it more effectually than he has; and since the name of SEWARD has appeared among the list of his confederates in Spanish contracts, he has been more insolent and insolent than before, and if possible, more negligent and inoperative in the duties of his office, though this he could, hardly be without abandoning them altogether.

The truth is, PERRY is a Spaniard and nothing else; a Spanish woman has married him and controls him. As he once stated to me, he is a Unitarian of the Dr. Channing school, but he has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and neither his wife nor children speak the English language. All his interests, associations and business connections are Spanish, and he never intends returning to America.

Now I will frankly tell you what I desire. I have been in this place three months during that time have been daily insulted by my Secretary of Legation, who has kept the office for the purpose of making it subsidiary to his private interests in illegal and improper speculations under the Spanish Government. In this he has latterly been aided and abetted by the Secretary of State, who has twice within a year tried to remove me from my post as Minister.

Now, I confess that I am weak enough to want to triumph over these two men who have used me so basely for so long a time, and I should be much gratified if the Republican delegation would recommend that I be continued here under Gen. GRANT. I do not say how long; I do not care how long, so that it be after SEWARD and PERRY are both out of office. Will you be kind enough to see my friend E. B. WASHBURNE, and ask him to interest himself in this matter.

I have written you a letter much longer than I had intended to write, but really could not seem to write less. Read my two letters, of which I send copies, carefully, and you will see the falsehood of PERRY fully set forth. This is merely a chapter, and by no means the worst one of my whole experience here. JOHN P. HALE.

Another Letter from Mr. Hale.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* publishes an extract from a letter from Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Minister to Spain, to the editor, Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, late Minister to Switzerland, in which the former contradicts certain reports about his failing health, and says:

"I wish to thank you for a number of pleasant things you have said in the *Independent Democrat* of your paper. You may be assured I appreciate any such kind remembrance on the part of my old friends very much—and the more so as I have had nothing but the most bitter and malignant hostility on the part of those with whom I have been commanded by SEWARD to act in openly hostile and malevolent course. SEWARD's hostility you can understand, it being partly of the same character as that to yourself; and partly from the fact that I refused to act in concert with him under the Spanish Government with which it has been sought to connect the United States Legation."

Mr. FOGG comments thus on the above:

"In confirmation of what Mr. HALE says, we may add that we were in a situation to hear much and know something of PERRY, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, during our residence in Switzerland. What we know and heard, we are not surprised that Mr. HALE's experience with him has been similar to that of every American Minister who has been associated with him in Spain. PERRY, we think, is a bigoted Catholic and a notorious intriguant. PERRY is holding more or less than a bad Spaniard himself."

A SUPPOSED PIRATE

An American Vessel Seized by Coolies and Transformed into a Piratical Cruiser—Horrible Fate of the Crew—Recovery of the Ship.

Some months since, the Admiral commanding our Asiatic Squadron received information that a merchant bark named *Cayolit* had put into Hakodadi under very peculiar circumstances. It was supposed she was a pirate, sailing under American colors. The Admiral accordingly directed the commander of the *Iroquois* to proceed to the point where the vessel lay and investigate the matter, which he did with the following result:

UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS, AT SEA, Nov. 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders of Oct. 23, I proceeded to ". " " "

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

Toledo and Wabash	68¾		68¾
Cleveland and Toledo	105		104½
Ohio and Mississippi	38		38¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	123	Market	117½
Mechanics'	127	Shoe and Leather	130
America	146	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	105½	Continental	98¾
Seventh Ward	112	St. Nicholas	106
State of New-York	114½	Commonwealth	109½
Commerce	122	Imp. and Traders'	126
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	127½	Park	154
American Exchange	115	Central National	107
Bank of the Republic	116½	Fourth National	103½
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	108½
Hanover	109	Oriental	140
Irving	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in January:

1869	$84,100
1868	67,175
Increase	$16,925

For the month of January:

1869	$333,300
1868	283,646
Increase	$49,654

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 6, 1869:

Feb. 1—Steamship *Arizona*, Aspinwall—	
American silver	$2,000
American silver	19,174
American gold	1,800
Feb. 2—Steamship *Helvetia*, Paris—	
American gold	350,000
Feb. 2—Steamship *Helvetia*, Havre—	
Gold bars	188,400
Feb. 4—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—	
American silver	3,000
Feb. 4—Schooner *Wanderer*, Para—	
American gold	7,500
Feb. 4—Steamship *Deutschland*, Bremen—	
American gold	3,069
Foreign silver	2,380
Feb. 6—Steamship *Bienville*, Havana—	
Doubloons	25,390
American silver	2,000
Spanish doubloons	$25,000
Total	$696,953

The Importations (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 5, 1869, were $3,736,243.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported on another page of our paper by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of February, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 1.

	Jan. 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,057,457,000	1,057,511,750
Sixes of 1861	283,677,100	283,677,400
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,107,[illegible]	$2,107,550,050
Three ₱ cent. L.T. Cert.	$55,365,000	$57,410,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	50,657,000	52,017,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency int.	$119,962,000	$123,427,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,021,073
Fractional Currency	34,215,716	35,511,127
Gold Notes	27,585,620	22,659,420
*Demands free of interest	7,609,503	3,610,097
Total free of interest	$424,[illegible]	$421,102,067
Total debt in gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less cash in Treasury	111,528,[illegible]	106,174,040
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Jan. 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$98,[illegible]	$88,722,734
Gold Notes out	27,085,620	22,659,420
Belonging to Government	$71,727,[illegible]	$66,073,[illegible]
Net increase in Public Debt	$1,675,257	$15,498,497

*Past due debt, not presented.

The above exhibits a difference in the Gold balances in the ownership of the Government of $15,654,158; very nearly corresponding with the net increase of the Public Debt since the first of January. The average monthly Gold Interest on the Public Debt is $10,500,000, whereas in January the Warrants for Interest amounted to $30,304,000, thus throwing three months' payments into one.

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amounts stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	Aug. 31, 1865.	Jan. 31, 1869.
War Obligations	$2,710,004,571	$2,477,188,655
Old Stocks	45,427,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,756,431,571	$2,504,180,655
Bonds Central Pacific Roads	1,258,000	52,027,000
Total all Debt	$2,757,689,571	$2,556,205,655
War Debt reduced		$232,827,916
Old Stocks paid off		18,405,000
Reduction of Direct Debt		$252,232,916
Increased aid to Pacific Roads		50,769,000
Net reduction of all Debt		$201,463,916

The sales of Gold through the day were at 135⅛@¼ per cent. The market showed a little more firmness than on Friday. The Cash Gold was less abundant, and balances were carried over as cheap as 3@4 per cent per annum interest. The Custom-house demand of the day amounted to $620,000, making for the week $2,304,389 received for Customs into the Treasury Office as against $1,005,569 paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Export of Gold and Silver of all descriptions during the week amounts to $696,553; the receipts from California, $737,508. The Banks gain $154,451 in their Specie averages and lose $1,322,486 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are up $1,370,828, and the general line of Deposits down $366,568.

The Money market to the Brokers closed easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. The Foreign Exchanges are quoted on the basis of 109½ ₱ cent. for standard Bankers on London, 60 days, and 110 Short Sight. An abatement of 1-16 brokerage was made by one or two leading 60-day drawers.

On the Stock Exchange another advance was made on the Public Funds, and the business was generally active in the 5-20s, 10-40s and long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 at the advance. The 1867s sold at 109¼ ₱ cent., the old 5-20s of 1862 at 112¾, and the 10-40s at 108⅜ ₱ cent. The 5-20s of 1864-65, May and November Interest, were in demand at the rise of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. since Friday night.

In the Southern State Bonds the business was small, but prices steady. In the Railways the market opened steady and soon displayed some firmness, particularly on the Western Roads, while the absence of excitement in New-York Central, after the supposed adverse decision of Justice INGRAHAM on Friday, imparted confidence to the bullish feeling of the Street. Later in the day, (no Second Boards being held on the Exchange, as usual on Saturday,) the quotations were something lower and business dull. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. On the Miscellaneous Shares the fluctuations in Pacific Mail were as much as 3 ₱ cent. against the Stock.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109¼
American Gold Coin	135⅜	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅝	67⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	86	86
North Carolina Bonds, old	63	62½
New-York Central	161⅛	161⅛
Reading Railway	95	95
Chicago and Rock Island	133	132⅞
Northwest Common	83⅜	83⅜
Northwest Preferred	92	92⅜
Michigan Southern	93¼	93⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	118⅛	119
Cleveland and Pittsburg	99½	99⅛
Pacific Mail Company	117½	118⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	78⅝
St. Paul Common	66	66

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gilbert and a Jury.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Camden C. Dike vs. The Erie Railway Company.—This action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff in the Port Jervis disaster last Spring. The defence was that the accident occurred at a point within the State of Pennsylvania, and that, by a statute of that State, the amount recoverable in actions of this nature was limited to the sum of $3,000. The Company also contend that they had exercised all possible care in the conduct of their road, and used every possible precaution to avoid accidents.

Judge GILBERT charged the jury briefly, after which they retired, and shortly returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $35,000.

For plaintiff, Greenville T. Jenks and F. A. Ward. For defendants, Judge Geo. G. Reynolds and Newell, Dorman and Prentiss.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

BOND FORFEITED.

The United States vs. Bernard Kupfer.—The defendant, who is indicted for running an illicit distillery in Thirty-eighth-street, was called yesterday morning, and not appearing, his bond was forfeited.

THE DEPUY CASE—MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

The United States vs. Moses Depuy and Jacob Depuy.—A motion for a new trial was made in this case, on the ground that evidence which should have been admitted, had been excluded. The evidence which the defendants claim to have been improperly excluded, had reference to the connection of the elder Depuy with other transactions as an informer; the Court ruling that the defence must confine the testimony to his connection with the particular case before it. The defendants also object to the ruling in reference to the declarations of the defendant made after the seizure of the whisky; the Court having held that such declarations made after the seizure could not be admitted. Decision reserved. For the motion, Mr. Gram; opposed, Mr. Phelps.

COMPROMISE OF REVENUE FRAUDS—DEDUCTION OF DUTIES—SHARES OF INFORMERS.

The United States vs. John W. George et al.—The defendants, being accused of defrauding the revenue, effected a compromise directly with the Secretary of the Treasury, by which they were to pay a certain sum in currency as penalties, and another sum in gold as duties. The money was paid into Court, and the Government now petitions for the duties. The Customs officers and informers resist, on the ground that the whole is to be deemed, in law, penalties, to be distributed, and that the Secretary could not, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, ascertain the true amount of duties, and could not, by law, designate the money paid as duties.

There are several different persons claiming as informers, and a controversy also exists among them as to their respective shares. A large amount of testimony has been taken, and the case now comes before the Court for a settlement of the rights of all parties.

S. G. Courtney and Simon Towle for the United States; C. A. Seward for the Customs Officers and a portion of the informers; C. True for other informers, and A. W. Tenney for others. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett.

The Ninth-avenue arson case, which has excited great interest, was concluded Saturday morning. A large crowd was in attendance.

Joseph Roll, who was remanded for sentence after acknowledging his guilt in the affair, was in attendance. Roll is a coarse, disagreeable-looking young man, while Baden is only remarkable for a stupid unconcerned appearance.

THE ARSON CASE.

The trial of Frederick Baden, accused of arson, was resumed. Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was interrogated, and stated that he was present when the prisoner, Baden, was examined by Fire-Marshal Brackett; that he saw the prisoner sign the statement produced by the Fire-Marshal. He also certified to his (the witness') signature to the same statement.

The case was then opened for the defence, by the counsel for the prisoner, who said he should prove the previous good character of the prisoner, and the impossibility of his having committed the crime charged upon him on the night stated. He also said he should prove that the stock and fixtures in Baden's store cost him $850, and the license $250 additional. The counsel asked that the prisoner be examined as a witness in his own behalf, as to the statement produced by the Fire-Marshal. The request was denied by the Recorder as being contrary to law, although the Assistant District-Attorney stated he was willing the testimony should be taken. Five witnesses were examined, and testified to the previous good character of the prisoner.

The counsel then entered into an extended argument, reviewing the testimony, which he claimed was of an incomplete and insufficient character. He asserted that the Fire-Marshal had been interested in securing a conviction, and the Insurance Company also desired to avoid the payment on the policy they had issued. He also asserted that the prisoner's previous good character, and the grave doubts which existed, should be sufficient to secure a verdict of acquittal.

The Assistant District-Attorney, Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., closed the case with a strong argument containing a restatement of the points in the case, and a review of the statements made to the Fire-Marshal, which he asserted was corroborated by material testimony. He defended the action of the Fire-Marshal, as the course which was demanded as his duty under the law. He closed by earnestly appealing for the conviction of the prisoner, as the perpetrator of one of the most heinous of crimes.

Recorder HACKETT charged the jury that the prisoner was charged as an accessory before the fact, and that if they believed that the prisoner was concerned in the arson, they should bring in a verdict of guilty.

With reference to the Fire-Marshal, and his action in this case, the Recorder said: "I do not think he is subject to the reproach which has been used by the counsel for the defence. He has a duty to perform, not only to the community, but to each and every person who lives in our midst. It is through the efforts of such men as he, in the performance of their public duties, that we are saved from the effects of such a terrible crime as I esteem this to be, whoever committed it. Were it not for his energy in working up this case he would have subjected himself to impeachment and removal from office. He would be guilty of a crime himself if he believed that these premises were fired by an incendiary if he did not use all means within his reach to examine into the cause of the fire. In this case he has most thoroughly, efficiently and conscientiously discharged his duty." He charged that the evidences of good character ought to preponderate to the benefit of the prisoner, but they should not allow such testimony to prevent finding a verdict of guilty, if there were no theory by which his innocence could be inferred. The case was then submitted to the jury at [illegible].

The jury came in at 2 P. M. with a verdict of guilty on the second count as accessory before the fact.

The counsel for the prisoner made ineffectual motions to stay judgment and then to stay sentence. He then asked for a mitigation of the extreme penalty of the law, on the ground of the prisoner's previous good character, and stated that the prisoner had told him that he repudiated Roll's offer to burn the premises for $100. The Recorder had the accomplice of Baden, Joseph Roll, who pleaded guilty of having set the fire, brought up with Baden for sentence.

The Recorder, in pronouncing sentence on the prisoners, said that a slight mistake had cleared them of the accusation of arson in the first degree. After referring to the infamous nature of the crime, he said he knew no reason for the mitigation of the sentences, and pronounced sentence of ten years each at hard labor in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 11 A. M.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

On the calendar of yesterday there were twenty-four cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, one of misdemeanor, one of cruelty to animals, and one of carrying a slung-shot. With one exception, these cases were devoid of any general interest.

OPERATIC DISCORDS.

Almost the entire company of Pike's Opera House assembled to see the final result of a discordant passage between Adolph Birgfeld, the manager, and Francis Tholer, one of the artists. From the testimony given it appeared that Tholer had announced his disgust with this country, and his desire to return to France; whereupon an amicable arrangement had been consummated, whereby Mr. Birgfeld was to release Tholer from his contract, and was to retain his daughter at a salary of $140 per month; and the manager also agreed to assist the dissatisfied bouffer in returning to his native country. Subsequently Tholer appears to have changed his mind, and visited Birgfeld in the box-office of Pike's Opera House, when he stated that he was doubtful of his right to break his contract, and thought he would continue in the company, and also desired better terms for his daughter. To these demands Birgfeld answered that he was then very busy, and requested Tholer to call at 4 o'clock, when he would have more leisure. At the same moment Birgfeld opened the door for the other to pass out, when Tholer suddenly seized him around the neck and struck him several violent blows in the face, knocking out several of his teeth. Tholer was arrested, and the case being fully heard yesterday upon the charge of assault and battery, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be confined one month in the Penitentiary. Several of the members of the company, together with Mr. Birgfeld, united in giving the defendant an excellent character, which had the effect of mitigating his punishment.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills admitted during the week ending Feb. 6, are as follows: Caroline Dunkel, George A. Beck, Francis Kroemecke, Marcia White, Elizabeth A. Mavatt, Charlotte Son, Isaac Arnold, John S. Armstrong, Eliza R. Barber, Adam Hoffman, Jacob S. Miller.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Susan Oakley, Phebe McCoon, Olaf A. Dyson, George L. Gimpelein, James Carroll, Annie Wade, Louis Glaser, Robert H. Jarman, William A. Phelps, Samuel Lemon, Rose Drum, John Costillo, Lawrence Lee, Morris Nannery, Patrick Carr, John Brady, Daniel R. Taylor, Edmund Helmsen, Anne Ruger, Rachel Ann Watson.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

A COUNTERFEITING CASE.

United States vs. Bernard Connolly.—The defendant was arrested by Deputy Marshal H. A. Butts, for an alleged attempt to pass a counterfeit $5 note on a Washington Market dealer. He was held, in default of $5,000 bail, for an examination on the 8th inst.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A MARSHAL'S JURY CASE.

Before First Deputy-Marshal Wm. H. Thompson.

In the matter of Balthasar Decker vs. John W. Holmes.—This is the first Marshal's jury case in over twenty years. The plaintiff, a citizen of New-Jersey, brought a replevin suit in the United States Circuit Court, to obtain from the defendant, a citizen of this State, the value of certain household furniture, which plaintiff claims the ownership of, which was contained in the house No. 125 West Twenty-sixth-street, and which defendant purchased at a Sheriff's sale. It seems that some time since the house in question was occupied by one Hattie Leland as a house of prostitution; that she gave a chattel mortgage on the furniture in question to a woman named Talliaferro; that the latter foreclosed the mortgage, and was about to sell the furniture when she was enjoined from doing so by Judge McCunn; that this injunction was subsequently set aside by Judge Barbour, and the property sold by the Sheriff, Holmes becoming, as above stated, the purchaser. Decker claims the property as his, but another claimant, Hattie Leland, having filed a claim also to the property, the matter of this contesting ownership, as between Decker and Hattie, will have to be decided by a Marshal's jury.

A jury was accordingly empaneled and the case was to have proceeded, but owing to the absence of two of the jurors, Messrs. Shields and Heywood, the case was postponed to secure their attendance, and attachments were issued against them.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

By Justice Friedman.

Jesse M. Richards vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company and five other defendants; motion granted.

Andrew Campbell et al. vs. The Electric Association; extra allowance of five per cent granted.

John G. Van Dusen et al. vs. Levi Knowles; motion granted; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

William F. Kotch vs. Manetta Gabaunage Albeita; motion granted; referee appointed.

Josiah H. Burton vs. Alanson M. Clark et al.; motion granted and referee appointed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Jacob Elf, of the City of Brooklyn, and Barbara Hoemlen, of the town of New Lots.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Elizabeth Robinson, Patrick Simpson, Elizabeth Giese, Emma Denal, Rosina Hensin, Catharine Smith, John Brush, and Alfred A. Parks, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Edward A. Wildt and Alfred E. Wildt were granted to Hans S. Christian, of James H. Chapman and Catharine M. Chapman to the Brooklyn Trust Company, of William Creegan to Ann Finleyson, of William G. Smith and Ellen A. Smith to Edwin Feery, all of the City of Brooklyn.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks, ending Jan. 30, 1869: Commissary-General of Ordnance—William H. Morris, Brigadier-General, vice George W. Palmer, resigned. Seventh Division—John Williams, Major-General, vice Craig W. Wadsworth, resigned. Fourth Brigade—Edward M. Townsend, Brigade-Quartermaster, vice Geo. McClure, promoted. Ninth Brigade—Frederick T. Martin, Aid-de-Camp, (First Lieutenant,) vice Edward De Forest, resigned. First Regiment of Cavalry—Henry W. Conradi, First Lieutenant, vice George Landwehr, promoted; Jacob Long, Second Lieutenant, vice Henry W. Conradi, promoted. Fifth Regiment of Infantry—William Kramweide, Second Lieutenant, vice J. M. Garteiman, promoted. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—J. Anthony Morschauser, Major, vice R. B. Kinney, resigned; Frederick Schoen, First Lieutenant, vice George Hubschmann, promoted. Seventh Regiment of Infantry—Lindsay R. Richardson, Captain, vice E. P. Rogers, resigned; Frederick A. Schermerhorn, First Lieutenant, vice Lindsay R. Richardson, promoted. Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Michael Maguire, Captain, vice Isaac Cohen, resigned; Michael Roche, First Lieutenant, vice G. F. Longan, resigned; Owen W. Cook, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles H. Moore, resigned. Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—John C. Moore, First Lieutenant, vice Alexander Shaw, deceased. Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Henry M. Storrs, Chaplain, vice Edward Taylor, resigned. Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry—Charles E. Goldthwaite, Major, vice H. T. Chapman, promoted; Henry S. Manning, First Lieutenant, vice William L. Bunker, promoted. Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Charles Hoffman, First Lieutenant, vice William Yungblent, resigned. Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—August Fischer, Adjutant, vice John Hees, resigned; Philip F. Krauslaar, Commissary of Subsistence, original. Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Charles S. Glover, Jr., Captain, vice Alex. D. Shaw, resigned; Dewitt C. Ward, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles S. Glover, promoted; Charles H. Leland, First Lieutenant, vice John J. Hemming, resigned. Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—William B. Allen, Colonel, vice Eugene Le Gal, resigned; John Guth, Major, vice George B. Goldschmidt, resigned; Albert Maner, Captain, vice A. Hern, resigned; Ritter C. Hadley, First Lieutenant, vice A. Hern, promoted. Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Frederick A. Penny, Commissary of Subsistence, original. Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry—George W. Brown, Captain, vice Ira Wood, resigned; Samuel W. Pooley, First Lieutenant, vice George W. Brown, promoted; Frank R. Jenkins, Second Lieutenant, vice Samuel W. Pooley, promoted; Lewis Samuels, Commissary of Subsistence, original; Charles A. Cox, First Lieutenant, vice John G. McKinley, resigned; Charles Geis, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles A. Cox, promoted. Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Jacob Richards, First Lieutenant, vice George H. Stewart, resigned. Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Andrew Patterson, Second Lieutenant, vice John Gardner, resigned. One hundred and Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Henry Baldwin, Colonel, vice C. H. Thompson, resigned; Arche E. Baxter, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James S. McKay, resigned; Charles Case, Major, vice Harvey Baldwin, promoted; Jeon A. Davis, Second Lieutenant, vice Matthew Riffe, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted by the Governor: Ninth Brigade—First Lieut. Edward De Forest, Aide-de-camp, Jan. 20. Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Jacob Eller, Jan. 20. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. John Schaus, Jan. 16. Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. John P. Durlee, Jan. 20; First Lieut. Edward M. Bleomer, Jan. 20; Capt. William H. McIntire, Jan. 30. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Adjt. C. E. Housemann, Jan. 26. Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Lieut.-Col. J. Huber, Jan. 30. Twenty-Eighth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. John Wagner, Jan. 28. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. Daniel W. Deitrich, Jan. 26. Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry—Adjt. William A. [illegible], Jan. 21; Capt. Adam Eitze, Jan. [illegible]. Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Jacob Tarter, Jan. 21; Capt. [illegible]. Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Michael Reiden, Jan. 20; First-Lieut. Charles W. Morse, Jan. 22; Second-Lieut. Amos Allen, Jan. 20. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. George Markin, Jan. 18.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 2, Col. John Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, announces that, the State Arsenal being pronounced to be at present in an unsafe condition and awaiting repairs, the wing drills ordered for Feb. 8 and 9 are hereby countermanded. So much of General Orders No. 2 as ordered division drills for the week commencing Feb. 15 will continue in force. The several companies of this command will assemble, in Chasseur uniform, with leggings, for drill and instruction at the regimental armory, corner Fourth-street and Broadway, as follows: Companies A, C and D on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9; Companies F, H and K on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10; Companies G and I on Thursday evening, Feb. 11; Companies B and E on Friday evening, Feb. 12. Line, on each occasion, will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Company roll-calls at 7:45 P. M. A field officer will conduct the drills, and the senior Lieutenant present will act as Adjutant. Drum-Major Strube will detail two drummers to report each evening.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. VARIAN, of the Third Brigade, in a recent order to his command, says that:

As the general regulations referring to company officers speak of them as occupying the most important positions in the service, both as regards the influence they exercise upon the soldiery, and the high responsibility attaching to them in the instruction, good order, and discipline of their respective commands, and state that no one should be elected to such office unless well qualified for the faithful performance of the duties of his station. For the purpose of carrying out the provision of the general regulations, and in order that none but competent and properly qualified persons may hereafter be commissioned as officers of this brigade, and also in order that the commandant of the brigade may be enabled properly to report to the Commander-in-Chief, as required by paragraph 55 Military Code, as to the qualification and fitness of such parties as may hereafter be elected as line officers of this brigade, it is ordered that in future the field officers of the several regiments of the brigade shall constitute a Board of Examination, to inquire and examine as to the qualification and fitness of those hereafter elected to such positions in their respective regiments, and to report the result of such examination to these headquarters. Election returns of line officers must hereafter be accompanied by such report.

A Brigade Court Martial, for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this brigade, will be appointed and ordered to convene on the second Monday in May and November in each year hereafter. Commandants of regiments will direct their Chiefs of Staff to make returns of all delinquent officers to the commandant of brigade, on or before the 1st days of May and November ensuing. The fines which may be collected by such Court from delinquent officers will be deposited with the County Treasurer, to the credit of the regiment to which such officers are attached.

For the purpose of observing uniformity throughout the brigade, in the formation of regimental bands, it is also ordered that (in accordance with the authorized tactics, paragraph 22, and appendix 3, article 1, form 1, paragraph 1, page 35, and form 3, paragraph 5, page 58,) the field music, if consolidated on the right, will take post in rear of the band, and form part of the same, and will, at all times, maintain this position, both while marching in column and on all reviews, when the band may be required to turn out from the column in front of the reviewing officer. The following instructions from *Upton's Tactics*, appendix No. 1, page 350, will, in future, be strictly followed by the several regiments of this brigade. At all parades, when marching in column, the staff (except the Adjutant,) will take position in the order of rank, from right to left, on a line equal to the front of the column, five paces in front of the leading Captain; the non-commissioned staff (excepting the Sergeant-Major) in the order of rank, from right to left, five paces in rear of the file closers of the rear company.

Brigade headquarters have been established at Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment, makes the following announcements in recent orders: Battalion drills are ordered as follows: Companies A, B, E, G and I on Tuesday evenings, Feb. 16 and 23, 1869; Companies C, D, F, H and K on Friday evenings, Feb. 19 and 26, 1869. Acting Drum-Major will detail four drummers for each drill. On each of the above evenings the field, non-commissioned staff, drummers and companies respectively detailed, will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, (in fatigue uniform,) at 8 o'clock. Fine for nonattendance, $6. These drills being for instruction no spectators will be allowed.

The non-commissioned staff, First Sergeants and Sergeants of this command will assemble at the Armory, in fatigue uniform, on Saturday evening next.

An Examining Board is ordered to convene at the Armory, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, and adjourn from time to time as may be necessary. The following officers are detailed as members of the Board: Lieut.-Col. S. H. Farnham, Major C. E. Goldthwaite, Brevet Captain and Adjutant J. G. Gregory. The Board will institute a thorough examination into the capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service, and efficiency of all persons holding, or who may be hereafter elected to positions as company non-commissioned officers. The entire non-commissioned staff, including General Guides, First Sergeants and Duty Sergeants are ordered to report for examination to the above Board on Thursday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

The following elections are announced: Corporal Franklyn Colt to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Hogins promoted; Second-Lieut. H. S. Manning to be First-Lieutenant, vice Bunker, promoted; First-Lieut. H. Herbert Hogins to be Captain, vice Gregory, resigned; First-Sergt. Wm. S. Leuman to be First-Lieutenant, vice Hogins, promoted; Capt. Charles E. Goldthwait to be Major, vice Chapman, promoted.

The following appointment has been made: First-Lieutenant and Adjutant James G. Gregory to be Captain by brevet.

The Adjutant of the Regiment has addressed a note to Col. Ward, in which he says that

"Believing that nothing shows a well-organized regiment more than the correctness of its records, he has the honor to present the regiment with a gold medal to be worn one year, by the First Sergeant of the Company which shall be adjudged annually to have the best record at the Regimental Headquarters for neatness, correctness and promptness in making out and forwarding all returns, reports, correspondence, &c. The field officers to be the judges, and make the award the first week in January of each year. The presentation to take place at the first battalion drill thereafter."

Col. Ward has accepted the medal, and given directions to have Adjutant Gregory's proposal carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

We announced last Sunday the unanimous election of Lieut.-Col. W. W. Remmey to the Colonelcy of the Twenty-second Regiment, though the lateness of the hour at which the election closed prevented our obtaining the result for Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. As soon as the Colonelcy had been disposed of, Major Porter was also unanimously elected to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and an informal ballot was then held for the position of Major. Capts. John T. Camp and G. W. Wingate proved to be the leading candidates, when a ballot on their names was had, when Capt. Camp was declared elected. This makes an excellent board of field officers, and the regiment cannot fail to improve under the direction of these gentlemen, as they are popular with the rank and file and have the best interests of the command at heart. Col. Remmey has been connected with the regiment ever since its organization in October, 1861. He was mustered into the State service as a member of Company B, and rapidly rose to be commandant of that company. Under his lead the company prospered wonderfully, inspecting in Nov., 1867, 114 members present, the largest number in any company in the First Division. Since then nearly one-half of the members have retired and organized a new company, with the letter E. Lieut.-Col. Porter served with a volunteer regiment during the late war, and was in command of Company G when elected Major in 1867. Major Camp formerly commanded Company B, but when the new company was formed he accepted the command of that organization.

The tickets for the proposed promenade and reception to be given by the Seventy-first Regiment, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, the 22d inst., have come to hand, and they are exceedingly neat in execution. The wording of the announcement is a very beautiful specimen of ornamental engraving, and on the left hand side of the card stands the effigy of a Sergeant attired in the new full dress uniform of the regiment. We understand that the arrangements for the reception are being made in the liberal manner usual with the American Guard, and the affair will doubtless be a brilliant and successful one. Nearly all of the two thousand tickets issued for sale have already been disposed of.

Adjt. S. M. Wright, of the First Regiment Artillery, was recently presented with a very handsome sword, contained in a silver-mounted mahogany case, bearing the inscription: "From his late comrades of Battery G." Adjt. Wright became a member of Battery G in 1864, and has steadily advanced through the various grades until, at the time of his appointment to the position of Adjutant, he had attained the rank of First Lieutenant.

The State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, is reported to be in a very unsafe condition in consequence of the wear and tear caused to the building by the frequent use of the upper room as a battalion drill-room. The outer walls of the arsenal are terribly seamed and cracked, and the building will probably be torn down at an early day. We trust that the folly of erecting such large buildings and appropriating the upper floors for drill-rooms will be avoided in the future.

Capt. Joseph P. Kennedy and the members of Company A of the Eighth Regiment gave their annual invitation hop on Friday evening last, at their armory. The affair passed off with *éclat*, and the guests separated at a late hour, after a most enjoyable time. Col. Carr and other leading officers of the regiment were present during the evening.

The thirty-first annual military, civic and fancy-dress ball of Company A, of the Fifth Regiment, Capt. John E. Meyer, will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, on Wednesday evening next. Company C, Capt. P. Kraeger, intend giving a grand invitation fancy-dress ball to-morrow evening, at the New-York Casino, in East Houston-street.

In the Eighth Regiment Col. Carr has issued an order in which he announces that division drills will commence from date, and continue until further orders. In no instance must they be postponed for or interrupted by company meetings. This course is highly important, and must be carried out, that the drill and discipline of the regiment may be improved before battalion drills commence, which are soon to take place. Sergt. N. P. Hore, having been reduced to the ranks by Col. Carr, through a mistake, has been duly reinstated in his position. The Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment have resolved that the annual dues of each member composing the Board be increased to $50. They have also adopted a new schedule for initiation fees to the Board as follows: Colonel, $125; Lieutenant-Colonel, $100; Major, $75; Captain, $50; First-Lieutenant, $35; Second Lieutenant, $25.

On dit that Lieut.-Col. Knox McAffee, of the Twelfth Regiment, intends resigning his position. It is to be hoped that the rumor is without foundation.

Major John Timmes of the First Battalion of Light Artillery, has ordered his command to assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, fully armed and equipped, (dismounted,) for drill and instruction, on the following evenings, viz.: Tuesday, Feb. 9; Friday, March 5, and Tuesday, 16, 1869, at 7:45 o'clock. A full return of delinquents from these drills will be forwarded to headquarters on or before April 1, 1869. The expulsion of Sergt. James Walsh, Corporals Hugh Dunn and Charles Heislein, and Privates Charles C. Doherty, James Dunn, John Townsley and Patrick Gavin, from Company A, for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues, is approved.

First Sergt. Eugene Boulcyett, of Company B, Eighth Regiment, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant, vice Burke, resigned; rank from Jan. 8, 1869. In the non-commissioned staff, Private Thomas Wilson, Company I, has been appointed Color Sergeant, vice Bliss, reduced to the ranks, (at his own request,) to date from Jan. 23, 1869.

On Monday evening Company D, of the Sixth Regiment, gave their thirty-fifth annual ball at the Union Assembly Rooms in Elizabeth-street.

On Tuesday evening Company H, of the Sixth Regiment, gave their anniversary *soirée* at their armory over Centre Market, when they occupied the Eighth Regiment drill-room as well as their own.

On Wednesday evening Troop D, of the First Regiment Cavalry, gave their annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms in West Forty-fourth-street.

On Wednesday evening Battery K of the First Regiment Artillery gave their second annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery. During the evening the members of the battery presented a handsome gold watch and chain to their commander, Capt. Heubner.

The Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment will give a social entertainment at the Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, on Thursday evening next.

BOSTON CLUBS AND MEETINGS.

The Radicals and their Various Organizations.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

About two years ago, a few Unitarian ministers of the extreme liberal type, called a meeting at Dr. BARTOL'S house in Chestnut-street, to consider whether they should form an organization based upon a general agreement in freedom of thought, without much regard to speculative opinions. The conference was fully attended. Dr. BARTOL took the chair, and among the speakers were OCTAVIUS FROTHINGHAM, BRONSON ALCOTT, CHARLES E. NORTON, W. J. POTTER, E. C. TOWNE, FRANCIS E. ABBOTT, JOHN T. SARGENT and others of that stamp, both men and women. Out of this conference grew the Radical Club, which was formed at once, and consisted of members invited by the originators of the meeting, and, at a later period, the Free Religious Association, made up of members who chose to join, and holding its first meeting in May, 1867. The two organizations are entirely distinct, though the leaders in both are the same persons, to a great extent. The Radical Club remains a private assembly, meeting always in parlors, and only open to persons invited by the regular members; the Free Religious Association is a public body, soon to be incorporated for the sake of holding property and managing its affairs more conveniently. The Club for a long time met alternately at the house of Dr. BARTOL and Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, which stand side by side in Chestnut-street, on the west slope of Beacon Hill; but since the sickness and absence of Dr. BARTOL has closed his house, it meets regularly at Mr. SARGENT'S. The meetings are monthly, and at each an essay is read on some religious or social subject, by some gentleman or lady selected to do so. Among these essayists have been R. W. Emerson, A. Bronson Alcott, Mrs. Howe, Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, John Weiss, Mrs. E. D. Cheney, David A. Wasson, Dr. C. A. Bartol, Mrs. Caroline Severance, Octavius Frothingham, W. J. Potter, Col. Higginson, E. C. Towne, Rowland Connor and others. Several of the above-named have read two, three or four essays each, in the two years that the Club has existed, the most frequent, and, on the whole, the most applauded reader being Mr. WEISS. Many of the essays have been printed in *The Radical* or elsewhere; but the magazine just named is in no sense the organ of the Club, nor of any other organization, having been started some four years ago by Mr. MORSE, the senior editor, and being managed according to his individual ideas.

Many of the persons named are also leaders in the Free Religious Association, but the two bodies are entirely distinct in other respects. Prominent in the latter, besides those already mentioned, are ROBERT DALE OWEN, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Miss HANNAH STEVENSON and RICHARD P. HALLOWELL. This Association has heretofore met but once a year; its Executive Committee, however, meets monthly, and most of its business is transacted at these meetings. Its President is Mr. FROTHINGHAM, its Secretary W. J. POTTER, and its Treasurer RICHARD HALLOWELL. It is now considering whether it shall hold meetings this year in New-York, Philadelphia and some of the Western cities.

Entirely unconnected with both these bodies of Radical thinkers are the "Sunday afternoon meetings" lately begun at Horticultural Hall. These originated in the wish of a few persons to open a platform for weekly discourses such as the churches do not yet admit, and the experiment was tried. The speakers invited are almost wholly those connected with the Free Religious Association, because these happened to be the persons that the public interested in the meetings wished most to hear, but there is no other bond of union between the Sunday afternoon meetings and the Association or the Radical Club. The meetings have been very well attended, and may lead to a permanent assembly of the character described. They are open to the public by ticket, but there is a plan to support them by subscription, and thus throw them open, without charge, to such as choose to attend them. The list of twelve speakers has just been filled by Mr. PHILLIPS accepting the invitation to give an address on "The Relation of the Church to the Questions of the Day." This will probably be delivered some time in March and the course will extend into April.

Distinct from all these is the New-England Women's Club, described by one of your correspondents some weeks ago. It includes, however, several of the ladies who are conspicuous in the Radical Club, the Free Religious Association and at the afternoon meetings; such as Mrs. HOWE, Mrs. CHENEY and Mrs. SEVERANCE. This club meets at its rooms in Tremont-place every Monday afternoon, when an essay, a reading, or some other entertainment is usually provided for the ladies who assemble on these occasions.

And still another reunion of the Boston Radicals with those from other parts of the country takes place, semi-occasionally, but usually in January and May, in the parlors of Mrs. SARGENT, in Chestnut-street. These are private parties, to which the hostess invites such as she wishes to have meet each other, WENDELL PHILLIPS being usually the centre of the party. An essay is read, conversation follows, and refreshments are served—the guests meeting more sociably and in smaller numbers than at the monthly meeting of the Radical Club in the same hospitable house. The latter are often crowded, so that many of the guests cannot hear the discussion that follows the essay, but Mrs. SARGENT'S special meetings are not crowded, and the company is more exclusively made up of representative persons. At her last gathering, on Wednesday, an essay was read by WILLIAM J. LINTON, the English artist and poet and red republican, who has taken up his abode in America. It was a remarkable paper, and was listened to, among others, by Whittier, and his poetical friend, Lucy Larcom, by Wendell Phillips, Robert Dale Owen, Mr. Alcott, Mr. Weiss, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Miss Kate Field and Mr. Powell, of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, most of whom took part in the discussion.

The Fitchburg Poisoning Case.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Feb. 5.

The case of ROBERT D. PYKE, of Fitchburg, charged with poisoning his wife, which was to have been heard before the Police Court in that town yesterday, was further postponed till the 11th inst., neither party being prepared for the examination. The case has excited a deep interest in Fitchburg, and public opinion seems about equally divided in regard to the guilt of the prisoner.

Most of the accounts which have found their way into print have been grossly exaggerated, and the prisoner has been subjected to imputations unwarranted by any evidence yet made public. The facts are that Mr. PYKE, who was employed in Boston, came home Saturday night, the 30th ult., and found his wife confined to her bed by a broken hip, received a few days previous. He remained at home, and with his son took care of his wife till Tuesday noon, when he returned to Boston. On Tuesday night Mrs. PYKE was taken with severe sickness, vomiting, &c., which continued till Wednesday morning, when Dr. HITCHCOCK was called in. The symptoms at once suggested poisoning to his mind, and he called another physician and administered remedies suitable to the case as it appeared. The officers were informed of the facts, and Mr. PYKE was summoned from Boston by telegraph. Several messages were sent, but did not reach him till Thursday noon, when he immediately returned to Fitchburg, and was arrested on his arrival there late in the afternoon. Mrs. PYKE died the same night without making statements in regard to her case, and, as far as is known, without any knowledge of the suspicions of her physicians and the officers.

Mr. PYKE is about 45 years old, and has borne a good reputation. His wife was some 20 years his senior, and he was her second husband. LUCY ADELAIDE EVANS, her daughter by a former marriage, and 26 years of age, resided in the family, and since the suspicions in regard to the death of her mother, it has developed that a criminal intimacy with her stepfather has been continued for some twelve or fifteen years, and she is now pregnant by him. This fact has aided in creating excitement in regard to the case, and it has been charged that both conspired to poison the wife and mother. A post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. PYKE was held by the Fitchburg physicians under directions of Dr. WAYMAN, of Boston, and the internal organs were taken by him to Boston for analysis. A superficial examination of these organs, before they were taken to Boston, it is stated, gave indications of the presence of poison, but nothing definite is known in regard to it.

Mr. PYKE was arraigned on Saturday on a charge of murder, pleaded not guilty, and the examination was postponed. The girl is held in $500 bonds as a witness, and in default of sureties is confined in jail. It has been stated that she proposed to commit suicide, and that she had confessed that PYKE and herself had poisoned Mrs. PYKE, both of which statements are entirely false. Thus far, aside from the criminal connection of the two, there is nothing except the suspicions of the physicians from which to make a case. The analysis of the body may possibly demonstrate the existence of poison, but till that is determined, at least, it is but just that the accused parties should have all the benefits of all the doubts.

CANADA.

The Reception of the Governor-General.

Sir JOHN YOUNG, the new Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, spoke at some length at the banquet given in his honor at Montreal, on the 1st inst. In the course of his remarks he said:

It is true that a cloud of misapprehension has rested over our Province, but that cloud is gradually clearing way and yielding to clearer lights. I trust that ere any long time elapses the inhabitants of Nova Scotia will see that their real interests point in the direction in which, no doubt, their affections have all along lain—the direction of cordial agreement with their fellow-citizens. But of this I feel assured that, whatever reclamations they may make, they will be respectfully listened to, with every desire to remove every ground of grievance which can be removed with justice to the other Provinces. I trust, therefore, that ere long Nova Scotia will, of her own free will, fall into line and partake of the general advance, coöperating in and deriving benefit from those great works to which the public sanction has already been given, or to which public expectation is directed. When I speak of these great works, I must say that they seem to me of gigantic magnitude. They strike a European imagination like mine with a feeling akin to awe as well as admiration. When, among other great works, I hear of a line of railway hundreds upon hundreds of miles in length, to which hundreds of miles are still to be added, and of a communication by canal, which is to be carried so vast a distance that it is to abridge the distance between the waters of Lake Huron and the tidal waters of the St. Lawrence, by well nigh 400 miles, these appear to me enterprises of gigantic magnitude. But I trust that the people who have set their minds upon them and their promoters will not forget one wise caution, one timely hint which was dropped by the Prime Minister, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, at the banquet given to the Mayor of Ottawa. He said: "As soon as the resources of the Dominion, now rapidly increasing, shall be equal to the task, no voice shall be raised against those great national undertakings." I trust those resources may increase, and increase most rapidly, but as earnestly do I hope that the caution will not be forgotten; for, however desirable these great works may be, too high a price might be paid for them. An embarrassed exchequer and the delay of the operations for years, would be a bitter penalty to pay for any undue haste. But this caution observed, and the danger guarded against, I trust improvement will proceed rapidly in the future, as it has proceeded rapidly in the past. Great things have been already achieved, and now the destinies of the country are unreservedly and emphatically in the hands of the people, and everything may be expected from the action of energetic and self-governing men amid an atmosphere of freedom.

Senator Morton on the Financial Bills.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*, describing an interview with Senator MORTON, says:

"He shook his head when I expressed the opinion that Congress was bound to declare some settled financial policy before the 4th of March. 'I am afraid not,' he uttered slowly, as though canvassing in his mind the probabilities of reaching a vote before the end of the session. 'There is too much distraction,' he continued, 'on this question, and together with that the time is unpropitious. We are on the eve of a new Administration, and men's minds are occupied with what they deem more interesting matters. Everybody seems to be absorbed in what Gen. GRANT is going to do, whom he intends to put in his Cabinet, and how many thousand office-holders he meditates removing. These and other things are against the prospect of a carefully-digested financial scheme passing both Houses, and it is so long a time now since I brought in my bill without seeing anything done about it, I begin to fear the finances will go over to the Forty-first Congress.'"

Bequests by the Widow of Gen. James G. Birney.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Feb. 5.

The following are among the bequests made in the will of Mrs. ELIZABETH P. BIRNEY, of Geneva, deceased widow of JAMES G. BIRNEY: To the Rochester Orphan Asylum, $1,000; to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, S. D. PORTER and T. C. MONTGOMERY, trustees, $1,000, for the education of the colored children in Rochester; to JOHN A. NEEDLES, of Baltimore, trustee, $2,000 for the education of the colored children in that city; to ELIZABETH BLACKWELL and others, of New-York, trustees, $2,000 for the Women's Hospital of that city; to the American Bible Society, $2,000; to the Episcopal Church (Trinity) in Bay City, Mich., $2,000; to HARRIET TUBMAN (a colored woman now living in Auburn, N. Y.), "the Moses of her people, whom she has delivered from American slavery by hundreds," a life annuity of $50. The legacies are payable three years after Mrs. BIRNEY'S decease.

PANTHERS KILLED.—We learn from Mr. J. L. HOXIE, of Indian Lake, Hamilton County, that five panthers were killed near Long Lake last week. They were in company when first seen, and two hunters, CLARK PALMER and CALEB CHASE, started with snow-shoes on the trail. They followed till the panthers separated, three going in one direction and two in another. They pursued the trail of the three, and the panthers took to the trees, when they were all safely brought down by leaden messengers. On the following day the hunters pursued the other two, and succeeded in killing them also. PALMER shot three and CHASE two. It was a good two days' work, as the State bounty on each animal is $30. These hunters have done a good job in thinning out these destructive enemies of the deer.—*Rochester Chronicle, Feb. 5.*

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The Adams, United States and American Merchants' Union Express Companies have agreed on an arrangement whereby the two first-named Companies will recover the routes and lines heretofore conceded by them to the Merchants' Union Express Company, and the consolidated Company will occupy the routes and lines originally held by the American Express Company. This arrangement does not involve any increase of the capital stock of the Companies who recover their lines, and hereafter each Company will operate on an independent footing, without pooling of earnings, or any other incident of associated interests. The change of lines will probably be effected by March 1.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 4.*

HORSE THIEVES DISPERSED.—For the past year or two Carbon, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Scuylkill, Berks, Bucks and Lehigh Counties, Penn., have been infested with a gang of horse thieves. Many valuable horses have been stolen, as well as carriages, buffalo robes, &c., and in but few instances recovered by their owners. Those returned were brought back by the offer of a liberal reward, which was generally pocketed by some interested party of the gang. The gang has been broken up by the arrest of a young man in Hazleton named JACOB BOTH, a livery-stable keeper, and the consequent confession of a member of the gang, which has led to the arrest of thirteen more.—*Binghamton Republican, Feb. 5.*

NOVA SCOTIA MONEY.—A merchant of this city received payment of a debt in Dominion greenbacks. On taking them to the bank it was discovered that they were marked redeemable at Halifax, and a discount of four per cent. was demanded. It is not known that they were not issued at Halifax, and the presumption is that they were. The discount upon them, of course, represents the difference between Nova Scotia currency and the currency of the rest of the Provinces. The Nova Scotia dollar is not equal in value to the dollar which is the standard here. In Nova Scotia, an English sovereign is worth $5; here it is worth $4.86 and a fraction.—*Toronto Globe, Feb. 4.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 122 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded. [illegible]

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. BALDWIN, PRINTER, (Formerly at No. 114,) NOW AT NO. [illegible] FULTON-ST., near BROADWAY. Prints cards, circulars, bill-heads, bills of fare, and other work, as usual.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 483 BROADWAY,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 8,

WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, AND COMPRISING

NAINSOOK AND SWISS SATIN DRESS CHECKS,

PLAIN NAINSOOKS,

CAMBRICS,

JACONETS,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERCALES,

PIQUES AND MARSEILLES,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO,

Housekeeping Goods,

IRISH LINENS,

LINEN SHEETING,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELING,

FLANNELS,

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c.,

AND DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES, PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE,

COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF, REGARDLESS OF COST. BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

CORSETS AT GAYNOR'S.

COUTILLE IMPORTED CORSETS, 85 CENTS PER PAIR; WORTH $2 25. Selling off to make room for Spring Goods. THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer, Nos. 765 and 324 Broadway.

WE STAND BY THOSE WHO STAND BY US. TREMENDOUS ADVANCE ON MUSLINS. OUR PRICES NOT CHANGED. The benefit of the advance given to our customers. STORE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE. EVERYBODY AFTER MUSLINS. Those who took our advice given in our advertisement ten days ago and bought, will have saved several cents a yard. We are now selling below wholesale rates, but next week our prices will change. GOOD MUSLINS, 10c. FINE SHEETINGS, 12½c. HEAVY YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c. FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c. MUSLINS FINE AND HEAVY, ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTA, 12½c. and 15c. LOW PRICED MUSLINS, 8c., 9c. and 9c. Buy your Muslins of us and save from 3c. to 5c. a yard. Also, immense lots of ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH. The above prices are only for "CASH DOWN." FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 2[illegible] Bleecker-st. And FOSTER BROTHERS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GREAT RUSH! GREAT RUSH! FOR CHEAP MUSLINS! AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 25 8TH-AV. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES! SPLENDID MUSLINS, YARD WIDE, 12½ CENTS. ALSO, Cheap auction lots of TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, TOWELS, &c. JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISSES, &c. FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW VALUE, AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 25 8TH-AV.

POPULAR TRADE IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. JUST RECEIVED: HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS, 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. HEAVY 5-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c. PER YARD. 90 INCH DO. FINE, $1 AND $1 25 PER YARD. SUPER PILLOW CASE LINENS, FINE AND STOUT, 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 50 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD. VERY HANDSOME DAMASK DOYLIES, $1 PER DOZEN. HEAVY REAL RUSSIA CRASH, 8½c. PER YARD. FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $2 50 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c. THE ABOVE WERE PURCHASED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AND ARE OFFERED AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE. A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE, DURING THIS MONTH, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD. PARIS PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, BRILLANTES, CHINTZES, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. ALSO, THE LAST OF THE PARCEL OF YARD-WIDE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, FAST COLORS, AT 25c. PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD AT 35c. PER YARD. HEAVY PLAIN POPLINS ONLY 25c. PER YARD. PLAID POPLINS, EXTRA FINE, 50c. PER YARD. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, Feb. 8, A FEW ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND SUITS FOR EVENING AND STREET DRESSES. VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c. ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, EXTRA QUALITY. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. REAL VELVET CLOTH SACQUES, SOME PARIS-MADE, FROM $20 UPWARD. THE ABOVE WILL BE FOUND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE IN PRICE AND QUALITY. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, NIGHT ROBES, BREAKFAST JACKETS, TUCKED, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS. CORSETS, 90 CENTS AND UPWARD. SILK AND FANCY TARLATANE EVENING DRESSES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., WITH A VAST VARIETY OF BOYS' CLOTHING. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALANSON TREDWELL, ZADOK H. JARMAN and ROBERT H. JARMAN, under the firm name of TREDWELL & JARMANS, is dissolved by the death of Robert H. Jarman. The undersigned will continue the clothing business at Nos. 118 and 120 Fulton-st., New-York, under the style of TREDWELL & JARMAN, and will settle all the business of the late firm. ALANSON TREDWELL, ZADOK H. JARMAN. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS day associated DANIEL H. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—LADIES WHO are about to require nursing can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, careful nursing, and skillful medical attendance, previous to and during confinement, at the residence of DR. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 3 Amity-place, near Amity-st. If desired, their infants can be adopted to good homes. Dr. GRINDLE, having had over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special medical, or surgical treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patients. Confidential consultation.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, without medicine.—Dr. and Mme. ESTELA, No. 144 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., never fail; their $5 French Pills are certain.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,[illegible] for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of [illegible], and assigned on its back to [illegible]. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most favorably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 5th-av., and 59th and 60th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 120 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest street in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 5th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will be found running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 20 Pine-st.

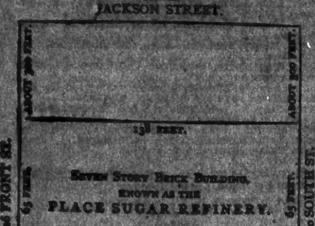
SALE PEREMPTORY.

Title to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of present owners for nearly

100 YEARS.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

JACKSON STREET.



DESIRABLE PROPERTY OF

SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS,

KNOWN AS THE

PLACE SUGAR REFINERY,

With Valuable Water Front.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, February 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS.—The valuable lot of ground, with 7-story brick building, No. 380 South Street, running through to No. 365 Front Street, adjoining Jackson Street, 62x138 feet, and known as the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY. The building covers the entire lot; is substantially built and calculated for storage or other business requiring strength, space and light. Also, the valuable water-right in front of said premises, with right of building out pier.

Also, lease of lot, with buildings Nos. 323 and 325 Front Street, covering lot 21x70 feet.

Possession on delivery of the deed.

A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine Street.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL AND LIBERTY STS., AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, late of the city of New-York, deceased, the valuable property known as Nos. 1 and 3 Broadway, Nos. 2 and 4 Liberty-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Maiden-lane, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Canal-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Canal-place, Nos. 1 and 3 Green-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Green-place, in the City of New-York, and Nos. 1 and 3 Maiden-lane, Newark, N. J.

For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at 45 East New-York, by order of the executors of Isaac Rhoades, deceased, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

R. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all overhead and underground telegraph wires, poles, fixtures, and well-holes, cash items, lot-labels, chained to the pavement, &c., also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and Atlantic Dock Avenue. The property is very accessibly located for a large number of years. Terms from all the Executors and without delay or loss.

For full particulars at office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 8th-av.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

Miss C. E. Ferrin,

No. 202 West 24th-st.

Now terms opens MONDAY, Feb. 8.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

DANBURY, CONN.

W. J. JACKSON, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 16. Beautifully located, healthy, easy of access, commodious, carpeted and richly furnished; Boston heat; gas light; rates reasonable.

GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 204 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; their size renders it necessary or desirable; and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Has Fifteen Boarding Pupils. Term opens Feb. 15. Fits for college and scientific schools. Air, site, diet, large unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., 25 Miles from Boston for boys; 12 to 16 admitted any time. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKENZIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburgh, N. Y. The second annual term begins Feb. 8. For circulars, address the Principal.

CHAMBLAIN SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons; Ladies' and Gents' Class, 8 East 14th-st. Union-square. Hon. prices. OLIVER H. GOLDSMITH.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. S. A. ANDREW.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE an governess of superior attainments to an approved family. City or country. Address, stating salary, &c., 272 West 38th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEACHER or of English branches in a boys' boarding school; salary, from with board, &c. Address A. M., Bridgeport, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A party willing to invest

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

in the manufacture and sale can

SECURE A MONOPOLY

in what is believed to be the most Valuable Agricultural Implement ever invented. Address, Box 7,[illegible] Times. N. Y.

Money is wanted to manufacture and sell the Patentee proposing to make a gift of one-half the patent. Two thousand or more machines can be sold the first year, at a profit of two hundred dollars each, and profits for years to come are confident to be most ample. The invention, which is general use, will pay handsomely for the time and money invested. It is of the staple crops of the country, and has its field to itself, there being no competitory invention.

Call for three days at the Whitlock Exposition, No. 245 Broadway, or address the

O. W. BALDWIN, Patentee.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—To responsible parties, a Brick Yard with steam engine, machinery, brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address

C. J. WHEELER,

Providence, R. I.

$3,000.—THIS AMOUNT WILL purchase an undivided interest in a clay-bed of the purest and whitest clay ever sold in this market; land, buildings, tools, &c., all paid for, and 150 tons ready for market. The party will be absent a few months, and will take the entire bill, and receive all the business here, with the owner of the land, on the bed to prepare the clay for the market. Address C., Box No. 104 Street Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the latest styles. Also, Marble Wash Stands, Marble Sports, Nos. 154 and 156 East Houston-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Manufacturers put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, with the elegant designs. T. B. WEWARK, No. 818 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 505 6th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE D AND 27TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE D AND 27TH-ST.—Valuable lot of ground, with frame and rear buildings, with 3 stories and attic, together with 3 boilers, steam engine, 2 lines of shafting, 4 pulleys, rollers, belting, etc.; lot 25 feet 7 inches on Avenue C and 100 feet on 26th-st. Possession of the premises can be had on the day of the purchase money and remain on bond and mortgage. Terms, cash. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FINE-ST. PROPERTY for sale—There

WILL BE SOLD,

on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, the valuable property known as No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 22 and 23 William-st.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 592 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

SHIT CHOCKER'S HALF-DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy music paper, 4 pages. Colored title, words and words. Price 5 cents each; 12 mailed for 12.

NOW READY:

No. 1. Carolina Jubilee.....MACLAGAN.
No. 2. Wait'ytes tell me why, Robin R.....CLARIBEL.
No. 3. Well I know I take a wife.....CLARIBEL.
No. 4. Blue Eyes.....MOLLOY.
No. 5. Not for Joseph.....LLOYD.
No. 6. Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye.....HATTON.
No. 7. I really don't think I shall marry.....CLARIBEL.
No. 8. Prince of Peace, "Flow'rets Blooming, Winds Perfuming," F. SCHUBERT.
No. 9. Champagne Charlie.....LEE.
No. 10. Gentle Ellen Polka.....CARRIER.
No. 11. Genevieve Waltz.....WIRNER.
No. 12. Come Mince, my Baby, my Darling.....WEBER.
No. 13. The Parish Church Wiltzer.....GRAFF.
No. 14. Meet Maggie May.....BLAKEMAN.
No. 15. Maggie's Secret.....CLARIBEL.
No. 16. His Love Shines over all.....Sacred Song.....FORBES.
No. 17. The Old Cottage Clock.....MOLLOY.
No. 18. Silver Chimes.....CLARIBEL.
No. 19. The Rose-Bud Waltz.....REMBERT.
No. 20. Ma-Ri-Ma, Polka Mazurka.....STRAUSS.
No. 21. She might not Sell your Fancy.....WILLARD.
No. 22. Sailing down River Tway.....ANDREWS.
No. 23. Wait for Me Down at Long Branch.....ANDREWS.
No. 24. Still I'll Love Thee.....DUNCAN.

The whole 24 mailed for $1 25.

The above can be obtained at the Music, Book and Periodical Stores, or by forwarding the price, 5 cents each, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted. HENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, No. 10 Spring-st., New-York, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

HOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF MODERN MUSIC for the Piano-forte.

Selections of seven new Waltzes, &c., by Johann Strauss.

Twelve Quadrilles, by best dance-writers.....50c.
Fifty Valses, Galops, Polkas, Schottisches.....50c.
Fifty Valses, by Koppitz, Gungl, Strauss.....50c.
Grand Duchess, Barbe Bleue and other Quadrilles, arranged for two performers.....50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue free.

HOOSEY & CO.,

No. 548, over Savings Bank, Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS of all styles, manufactured by WATERS, No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased within 3 months. Pianos to rent for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash and the second-hand instruments.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, Chickering, call at J. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, No. 1 Union-square. Sold on instalments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, note the great reduction in our rent allowance, on instruments of STEINDAM & HOLLIER, warerooms and factory, 97 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 77 Carmine-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 4th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL to do all the general housework. Call at No. 1[illegible] 24-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED, no family,) a first-class situation; best of references. Address, J. M., No. 624 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as salesman; good references. Address R., Box No. 118 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AMERICAN, Scotch or German, who understands a gardener, and can milk a cow; one willing to take a small family preferred; recommendations from last employers; none others need apply from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

N. P. WHITCOMB, 64 John's Park.

FIRST-CLASS BARBER'S LADIES, WITH good City references, for our Hot and Cold Bath Shaving departments. MORITZ DIEKELMANN, No. 727 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN COOK to cook, wash and iron in a small family; a good home; City references required. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 41 West 21st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, ALL STYLES. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BERGEN HARDWARE WITTY, No. 102 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE, 5 yrs old, kind, gentle in double and single harness. Will be sold cheap. Inquire to No. 416 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE CLOSE-FAMILY coach, in good order; also, one rubber buggy, (half springs;) will be sold cheap. At No. 16 Clarke-pl., corner Spring.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE YOUNG HORSE, 5 years old; is a nice road horse or fit for any kind of light work. No. 408 West 16th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS:
Including railway tickets furnished on board.
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morris-st.

MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained at reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

For passage only to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GEORGE, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River:

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Passage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $250 $150 $65

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Two hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For E—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPHAM.

For E—Leaving Panama on the 5th, connecting with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. RAY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on TUESDAY, 9th inst., 12 M. Freight receivable at P. R. R. on MONDAY, 8th inst., until 4 P. M. Cabin passenger accommodations can be secured on application at office of the Company.

P. R. RAY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month for

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THORLEARNE, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRE, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams, Feb. 25,

at 5 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage (freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 6 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBUS, Capt. J. Lockwood.....Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene.....Feb. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams.....Feb. 25.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

DE SOTO, W. H. Baker, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Murray-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAPIDAN follows.....Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows.....Feb. 27.

Through bills of lading issued to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 86 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIE LOUISE, J. KENDLE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
GEO. CROMWELL, VARIAN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamships TEAMES and ALPS will leave Pier No. 13 North River, as WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, and MONTGOMERY, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 38 West-st.

Cabin passage, $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, ON REGULAR LINE.

Popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RIDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points in Georgia and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 2 William-st.

The side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship POTOSI, Capt. John Dearing, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $40 in currency. For freight or passage apply to

E. KELLY WILLARD & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, 307 Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Department of Justice. Apply to A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

Out of the Metropolitan Steamboats,

NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 9 A. M., or remain on board until 7 A. M. and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

Meals on board, breakfast, on Board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. Wm. M. Jones, Capt. Geo. B. Ryer,

Leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's, Nichols' office, No. 404 Broadway. R. S. SARGENT, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, & C.—Fare $1. Steamer Nave Port sails for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

Classes and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 564 West 6th-st., Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Private lessons taught in your quarters; six for $5; private lessons.

A. DESMARE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 2[illegible] 8th-av., and at his residence, No. 2[illegible] 8th-av. Send for a circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE the company of two or three young ladies in her home in Brooklyn. Is the mother of two young children. Is the proprietor of the house, and has a spare room for two days. Address, Box No. 178 Post Office.

TO LET—IN QUIET, NEAR 8TH-AV., A sunny front room, with or without board, in a private family; would prefer reading by the year; not to a gentleman; address E., Box No. 124 Times Office.

BETWEEN 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 20TH-ST., Very desirable rooms, with or without board, in the first-class house No. 18 Gramercy-park; prices reasonable.

No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 20TH-ST.—Now and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table if desired.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, with or without board. Call at No. 15 East 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLLAY,

STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 48 PINE-ST., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for American Exchange will be delivered to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

THE ROTHSCHILDS

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe, also, on Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co.

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 60 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is now closed for liquidating purposes.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE transfer books of this Company will be kept with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, No. 36 Exchange-place.

The conversion of the balance of the old stock of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies into the stock of this Company will continue as heretofore to be done at the general office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

L. B. SHARPE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,

GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS, Directors and Inspectors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20 inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES H. CARROLL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 38 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 126 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

G. HEANEY & BRO.,

No. 19 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG,

No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed.

W. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. SURPLUS, $100,000.

ASSETS, $5,800,736 43.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

For sale or to let, a new cottage, containing 8 rooms, beautifully situated; price $4,000. Also, a fine residence, containing 12 rooms, stable, &c., about five minutes walk from depot. The above has a commanding view of mountain and valley. Apply to

J. BARBER, No. 40 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

A.—TWENTY-ACRE PLACE—FINE small house, twelve rooms; all the usual outbuildings; shades, schools, &c., in the immediate vicinity; also another, near depot Northern Railroad, N. J.

W. P. REYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FORTY ACRES OF GOOD HIGHLAND in East Chester, three miles from City Hall, one mile south of Mount Vernon Depot; Road (Macadamized); beautiful building sites; trees and shrubbery; large frontage on two roads or streets. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, Commissioner for all the Estate, No. 170 Broadway.

A NEW COTTAGE ON GLEN-AV., IN Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J., (only one mile from City,) containing 10 rooms, stable, and modern improvements, complete for sale. Also two lots of five acres each in the Park. Apply to owner, M. B. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR SALE.—AT Greenwich, 3 miles from New-York; all kinds and prices; healthy; extremely healthy. Address J. W. ATWATER, Greenwich, Conn.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 70-ACRE HOME homestead, south of Westchester, at Mt. Gaston, Saturday, MONDAY, Feb. 8. Maps with JAMES M. MILLER, No. 20 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—AT Germantown or Red Bank, for a period of one year from 1st of April or May next; prefer large improved grounds and stable accommodations. Address Post Office Box No. 2,175, stating location and terms.

WANTED—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, north, between 1st and 4th-avs. and 40th and 50th-sts. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,284 Broadway, between 32d and 33d-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT INSPIRED and scientific Medical Clairvoyant and Seer of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likenesses of absent friends, &c. Her wonderful Parlors are open to gentlemen and ladies. Her wonderful Parlors are located at 103 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A TEST.—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INdependent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the three Keystone Talismans to cause love, wealth and success, and will do anything you desire through life, if you never, whenever and where, see or reward for any one who can equal her. 64 West 26th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

(FORMERLY FIFTH-AVE.)

JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor.

THIS EVENING.

ADOLPHE BISHOPSHEIM.....Director.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE,

In four acts, by J. Offenbach.

MLLE. TOSTEE.

In her great original role of

EURYDICE.

Performed by her 31 nights

OVER 300 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,

under the composer's personal direction, and universally pronounced by the

ENTIRE PRESS OF PARIS

the most talented personation of the character ever witnessed.

M. DECRE, as ORPHEE.

M. DECRE. | ORPHEE. | M. DECRE.

Will play the violin solos incidental to the role himself, and is acknowledged to be without rival in this part.

MLLE. DUCLOS as DIANE.

MLLE. DUCLOS. | DIANE. | MLLE. DUCLOS.

MLLE. DUCLOS as DIANE.

the goddess of the chase.

M. LEDUC,

in the double character of

ARISTEE AND PLUTO.

MONS. DUCHESNE as JUPITER.
MONS. GUIDON as JOHN STYX.
MONS. LAGRIFFOUILLE as MERCURE.
MLLE. CANADEAU as CUPID.
(Her first appearance.)
MLLE. GADIO as VENUS.
MLLE. DELPHINE DE MIRNEVE.
(Her first appearance.)
MLLE. MATHILDE as JUNON.
MLLE. ARSENE as PUBLIC OPINION.

ENTIRELY NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES.
SUPERB NEW SCENERY.
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 6th and 6th-avs.

MONDAY, FEB. 8, AND EVERY EVENING,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

AS

ROMEO,

In Shakespeare's Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

with

Miss MARY McVICKER,

Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH,

and the young eminent tragedian,

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,

with a full and efficient company.

The tragedy is produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE.

New and appropriate music, composed expressly for the Tragedy, by.....Mr. Edw. Mollenhauer.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 8, a BRANCH TICKET OFFICE will be established at the Music Store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 BROADWAY, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

Other plays are in course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

CARD.

As an impression seems to prevail to the effect that ALL THE SEATS at this Theatre have been sold and reserved for the COMING WEEK, the Management feel bound to inform the public that THE REPORT IS ERRONEOUS; that they have, and always shall retain, a proportionate number

INDIANA.

The Congressional Contest in the Eighth District—Lobby Schemes in the Legislature—The Check to Gambling and Fish in Sullivan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, Feb. 1, 1869.

The Congressional contest in the Eighth District of Indiana, where a successor to Hon. DANIEL D. PRATT, our new United States Senator, is to be chosen on the 20th of February, bids fair to become an exceedingly exciting and interesting one. The Republicans of the district hold their nominating convention on the 11th of February at Kokomo, and already over a dozen candidates are leaving no stone unturned to secure the nomination, which, in a square party contest, would certainly be equivalent to an election, inasmuch as there is a Republican majority of over three thousand votes in the district. In all probability, however, the contest will assume a somewhat different shape. Hon. THOMAS SHILLWELL, who was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and afterward appointed by President JOHNSON Minister to Venezuela, is one of the candidates whose name is mentioned in connection with the nomination; and in case his claims should be disregarded by the Republican Convention, it is said he will run as an Independent candidate. In that event, the Democrats, well aware as they are that they cannot elect a candidate of their own, will, no doubt, vote for Col. SHILLWELL, although he stands now on as radical a platform as any of his Republican competitors, and did excellent service during last year's campaign. Some of the extreme Republicans in the district threaten that they will not vote for him in case he should be nominated by the Republican Convention, and, in that event, an independent candidate would probably be put into the field against him. These are "bolting" times in Indiana, and there is no telling what will be the result of the contest in the Eighth District of Indiana on the 20th of February.

GOV. BAKER AND THE CUMBACK MEN.

Although the friends of Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK profess themselves highly pleased with the final result of the existing Senatorial struggle in this State, and even seem to have forgiven most of those who took part in defeating Mr. CUMBACK, they are still on the war path against Gov. BAKER, and make no secret of their purpose to revenge themselves on "Old Honesty," the flattering sobriquet by which His Excellency is known in this State. The first blow aimed at his head by his implacable adversaries in the Legislature will be a bill to reduce the Governor's salary from $7,500 to $5,000. This bill, insignificant as it may seem, will certainly meet with the most determined resistance, and, perhaps, lead to no less exciting debates in the halls of the General Assembly than the late memorable Senatorial contest. Other bills destined to curtail the powers of the Governor, it is said, will be proposed as soon as the salary question has been disposed of. The whole thing looks very much like a repetition *in miniature* of the struggle between Congress and President JOHNSON.

THE LEGISLATURE,

although it went to work in earnest as soon as the Senatorial struggle was over, has accomplished but very little up to this time. Among the important measures which will doubtless be adopted in the next few weeks, will be an act to abolish our township elections in the Spring, and unite them with the Fall elections; an act containing important modifications of our present Registry law; and a bill providing for a new Congressional apportionment of the State. The Apportionment bill passed at the legislative session of 1867, although it had been very carefully prepared, proved to be a very bungling affair, as the result of the October election showed; and it is, moreover, charged that parts of the bill were purposely framed so as to prevent the renomination and reflection of a very prominent Radical Congressman. Senator HUGHES, a very energetic and talented man, has charge of the bill providing for a new Congressional apportionment, and he is very confident that it will be passed, the Democrats, it is said, being willing to vote for a fair and equitable reapportionment. They will, however, offer a most determined resistance to the amendments which will be proposed for adding to the stringency of the Registry law. The outrageous frauds committed at the October and November elections, render the adoption of these modifications of the Registry law a matter of certainty; the Republicans in both Houses of the General Assembly will vote for them with one accord.

THE GREAT LOBBY SCHEME,

at the present session of the Legislature, is that the State should purchase back the Wabash and Erie Canal. This operation would involve an outlay of something like fifteen million dollars, and enrich a comparatively small number of speculators at the expense of the people. If the State of Indiana should again become the owner of the Wabash and Erie Canal, it would be in about the same condition as the man who drew the elephant in the lottery. Gov. BAKER denounced the scheme in the most emphatic manner in his late inaugural message, and the people have very generally expressed their decided opposition to the scheme. Still, the members of the lobby are very active, and, having plenty of funds at their disposal, they have not by any means abandoned all hopes of ultimately attaining their object.

GOULD, FISK, AND VANDERBILT IN INDIANA.

The unexpected check which Messrs. GOULD and FISK suffered in not obtaining control of the Indiana Central Railroad has not excited any dissatisfaction in Indiana, inasmuch as our people hope that the Erie Railroad Company will now try to get hold of another line leading through our State, and that it will not leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in undisputed possession of the field. Commodore VANDERBILT, on his part, it is rumored in this State, has for some time past been making efforts to get control of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad. It is said, however, that his efforts in this direction have thus far met with very little encouragement. The hands of the same "ring" which, some who hold nearly all the stock, and who will dispose of it only at very exorbitant rates. The receipts of our principal Indiana railroads during the month of January have been unusually light. As regards the course which the Legislature will pursue at its present session towards the railroads, a Richmond Press bill, or one that which has given rise to so much excitement in the Illinois Legislature, has no prospects of success.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE

of Indiana will make in a few days another effort to induce the Legislature to pass a Prohibitory liquor Law, or, at least, to modify our present License law, so as to enable the citizens of every township and ward to vote on the question whether or not liquor shall be retailed in their midst. Although the Temperance Alliance, in its memorial to the Legislature, very emphatically declares that "public opinion throughout the country is rapidly advancing in favor of prohibitory legislation; that public sentiment in Indiana is rapidly drifting in this direction, and that, in their opinion, on a fair test of the question, disconnected from all party issues, a large majority of the voters of our State would declare in favor of the entire suppression of the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage" I am very sure that a majority of the members of the Legislature will refuse to comply with the prayer of the petitioners. Despite the denial of the petitioners, it is admitted on nearly all hands that a Prohibitory Liquor law, if submitted to the people of our State, would be voted down by an overwhelming majority; and, as regards the adoption of more stringent amendments to our present License law, it is a well-known fact that the more stringent provisions of the law are even now but imperfectly executed. W. C.

A New Ore Concentrator.

Mr. PEARCE gave an exhibition yesterday room of his dry ore dresser before gentlemen interested in the subject, among others Mr. EATHAWOOD, of the Nevada Silver Peak Company, and Mr. RANDOLPH, of the Ophir Gold Mines in Colorado. The concentrator consists of a sheet-iron pan nineteen feet in diameter, divided into zones by four or five concentric partitions. Through the centre rises a shaft on which are two thin discs, three feet in diameter and half an inch apart. The space between them is divided by numerous radiating partitions. The shaft above the discs is hollow, and its cavity, open above, communicates below with the spaces between the discs. The discs are made to revolve, and the pulverized ore being poured into the shaft, descends to the discs, and is scattered over the pan by centrifugal force, the metallic particles flying furthest from the centre, owing to their greater specific gravity. The result is that the outer zones contain nothing but the metal and the innermost space contains only impoverished ore, while the intermediate zones contain a variable amount of middlings to be worked over. The rate of speed at which the discs is run is to be graduated according to the specific gravity of the metal treated. It is claimed, and apparently demonstrated, that this machine is more nearly continuous than any sort of ore dressing. Mr. EATHAWOOD stated that at the Ophir mine six tons of stuff yielding two ounces to the ton, and containing 6 per cent. of iron, was treated by this machine in one day, and the result was that the iron was taken out, and the silver left in the tailings. This machine would prevent the Washoe process, which is said to be capable of dressing thoroughly five or six tons of ore a day.

THE PACIFIC ROAD BOND CASE.

Further Examinations of Witnesses—The Accused Unable to Furnish Bail, and Remanded.

The examination of witnesses in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company was continued yesterday before Justice DOWLING. The evidence was not of great importance, though interesting.

Charles Tuttle, being recalled, testified: I had a slight acquaintance with Lyon; my acquaintance with Lyon was a casual one; when I came to the office about this loan he referred me to Mr. Bushnell, who said I might rely upon what Lyon told me; the Company were selling the bonds at 102, less one per cent. commission; I have been shown some of these bonds since; Mr. Ham showed them to me; I don't know the day; it was about a month after the loan was negotiated; I did not see them in the possession of Mr. Cisco.

Cross-examined—I participated in the negotiation of this loan; I consented to the arrangement; I received the money; my consent was given verbally; I don't recollect exactly what I said; I gave my consent to Mr. Ham I think; I said I believed it to be all right; that's my impression what I said; my best recollection is that I said "I believe it is all right, and we had better take the loan;" I don't know that it was in reply to any question about receiving the loan; this was in the morning of Dec. 19, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; when I say "we" I mean Mr. Ham and myself; I am not sure whether Mr. Lyon and Mr. Goodall were there when I decided; I decided to receive the $50,000 between one and three o'clock; it was about ten or eleven o'clock when I entered into conversation about the loan; I gave them an answer whether or not the Company would take the loan; I had seen both Lyon and Goodall on that day before I entered into the consideration; I conversed with Lyon about this loan; the whole consideration did not occupy my time for an hour; they were a portion of the time in a side room; Ham and I conversed the loan in the main office; Lyon and Goodall were in a sideroom; I am not sure whether Lyon or Ham communicated the information to Lyon or Goodall; am unable to say which; it was through Ham that I received the information; I made it to Lyon direct; but I afterwards had an understanding with Lyon in regard to the matter; I said to Lyon that I would accept the loan, and give a note and the mortgage bonds of the Company as collateral; I did not personally give the bonds or notes to anyone; I saw the note which was delivered; I think the paper now shown me, and marked Exhibit A, is a copy of the note; I am unable to say whether it is the note; I am unable to say who signed the original note; I did not see it signed by Mr. Cisco or myself; it was the usual form of notes given by us for loans; three forms are in part printed; the original was not printed like the one shown; I have had in the City of New-York; I became Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1864; the note given for the $50,000 loan; I think it was a note with collaterals; I know what a negotiable instrument is; I should think that the note given for the payment of this loan was not negotiable; certainly not unless accompanied by collaterals; I am not prepared to say whether the note in question was or was not negotiable; I don't know whether a note prepared in the way this one was, with collaterals, would be negotiable in the hand of negotiables; a note payable to the order of a person indorsed is negotiable; the securities pass with the note; the indorsement on the note would carry the notes and the collaterals with it; if the negotiation of the note would not be perfected the collaterals went with it; there is nothing in the note which says that the collaterals should be kept for any length of time; I have negotiated from twenty notes of this kind before; I have negotiated from time to time with the persons who wish to loan the money; I have never known the notes of the Company to be negotiated hard to hard; our loans are generally made with banking institutions; I don't recollect; I gave my consent to the Company negotiating the loan; Mr. Williams, Mr. Wolff and myself; I gave the first intimation of the loan being made; never spoke to Williams; I have spoken to Wolff; I think Mr. Goodall brought Wolff to the office; it is my impression that he did; I think I saw Mr. Williams in the City of New-York; I saw him there on Dec. 19; if I saw him there at all it was with Goodall; I am not clear about it; I think Goodall said that it was Mr. Wolff who had the money to loan; the numbers of the bonds were numbered and were used for loans; the notes generally stated the numbers of the bonds used as collateral; the notes and bonds are held in the vaults, and a large portion of them are in the possession of the Trustees of the Mortgage Bonds out as collaterals, to a large amount; these bonds are saleable either with or without a note; Mr. Cisco was not in the office when the loan was obtained; the note was filled up in blank; I frequently send notes to Cisco to sign; the Railroad Company was injured by the loan of $50,000 the January week when the collateral bonds were lost; I know they were sold three days after the issuing of the note; the Company lost the interest on the loan; the injury was in two ways, it prevented our selling bonds at a time by breaking down the market for the bonds, and it ate up the difference between the current price and the amount received for them; I was not present at the sale of the bonds; know nothing of the sale; I knew Henry M. Lindall; I believe he was in the City of New-York; I saw Lindall the bonds were made up and got into shape; I did not see them on that day or anyone else's hands after they were delivered to Lindall; I have seen some of the bonds; I think I saw them on Dec. 19 in Mr. Ham's office; I cannot say that I saw Mr. Ham buy the bonds; I know of the delivery; Henry P. Hammond was the Secretary of the Company, and is now; it was in a great measure on the strength of what Mr. Bushnell said with regard to the loan; I think he said something to me about the loan; it was mainly owing to this interview of Bushnell that I did so; I was specially authorized to say whether the loan was to be made or not; I was not; I was taken this loan out of my hands; I refused vouching for the respectability of Lyon; then I called upon Lyon's indorsers to me; I knew a broker named Scott; I sold the bonds and sold them; I was not present at the sale; the inquiry was that they sold the bonds at so much; I don't recollect; I don't know; I don't recollect that any sort of weight dressing; Mr. HAYNE weighed out at the Ophir mine six tons of stuff; I don't recollect; I don't know; I don't recollect; I don't know; I don't recollect; I don't know